Watchman

Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

SARAH BERNHARDT is playing the part of a mother-in-law.

WHEN you make love to a girl do it verbally; don't write too many letters.

THERE is no change in the condition of the striking railroad workmen and miners.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN continues to be a popular idol in England. All the other pugilists are afraid to meet him.

THE blizzards which have raged through the Northwest this month are said to have been the worst ever known.

THERE have been a great many earthquakes in the South since Cleveland was elected. We notice that they have began again.

MILLS as the Democratic leader of the House is not a success and became involved in a quarrel with his own party the other day.

AN ARBUCKLE has just been made President of an Ohio Fair Association. It is presumed that the exhibition of rabbits will be unusually large.

LAST year when M. Grevy was President of France he received 8,000 New Year day callers; this year on the same day only fourteen persons called.

OHIO has 6,000 churches, more than 13,000 school houses and colleges and 900 newspapers. Is it any wonder that the state gives big Republican majorities?

"GRANDMA GARFIELD dying" is the title under which the telegrams are announcing what it is feared is the final illness of the late President Garfield's mother.

ACCORDING to the latest report of his tailor, President Cleveland measures fifty-six inches around the waste. His greatest anxiety now is to get rid of the surplus.

SINCE STANLEY has found Emin Bey, who was not lost, his mission in Africa is over and he can now return to civilization and gather in the shekels for telling of his great feat.

WE read that 120 villages were washed away and 1,500 people drowned and do not shudder at it. Our calmness is because the awful flood happened in China—so far away.

MR. BARNUM has made an offer for the Great Eastern, the terms of which he will communicate to no one. He expects an answer by mail. He thinks there will be lots of money in the ship if he gets her.

WONDER how Rev. John Hewitt, Mr. Williams and others who went from Bellefonte to Fremont, Neb., enjoy the sort of a winter they are getting? The thermometer out there was 16° below zero during twenty-four hours.

MR. CLEVELAND has a most enthusiastic support among the English. Their papers laud him to the skies for his free-trade sentiment. If England could vote next Fall on our Presidential candidate, Mr. Cleveland would get an almost unanimous support from that source.

THE Altoona *Tribune* says that "the theory of free trade finds its more active friends among college professors and others who know but little of the practical affairs of life. On the other hand the workingmen of the country are nearly all sturdy advocates of protection."

PERHAPS it is fitting that the gentleman who is recognized as the leader of the Democratic forces in the National House of Representatives should reside in Texas—a state which formerly belonged to alien territory and whose people never imbibed the true spirit of patriotism.

DID you know that it will cost you two cents to drop a letter in the post-office now?—*Philipsburg Journal*. No, we did not know it and don't believe it. Perhaps, however, our contemporary believes that ambitious and aspiring Philipsburg already has the free delivery system. What a mistake!

Enforce the Law.

The bloody outcome of the feud between the McCoys, of Kentucky, and the Hatfields, of West Virginia, should direct attention to the loose administration of the criminal law in various parts of the country. Occasionally complaint is made that the law is not stringent enough to hold the criminal class in check. This is a mistake. There is law enough and to spare. No country in the world is so weighed down by law as the United States. There is law for everything, present and to come. Much of it has been forgotten, and much of it is a dead letter, but still it is law, ready for use whenever necessity arises. The blue laws of our Puritan ancestors are not altogether extinct, as some people know to their cost. There are others of even greater antiquity that are occasionally applied as correctives of special abuses which modern enactments fail to cover.

The responsibility for crime, then, must be laid at some other door than that of the law. Primarily, if not directly, it should be charged to the communities where crime exists. Take the McCoy-Hatfield feud as an illustration. These two families, their uncles, their cousins and their aunts, have lived in open defiance of law for years. Their neighbors know it, everybody knew it, and yet nothing was done to keep these desperadoes from imbruing their hands in each other's blood and keeping the citizens of three or four counties on the ragged edge of apprehension. There is law to prevent as well as to punish crime, and its non-enforcement is tantamount to telling the manslayer, the incendiary and the cracksman to go ahead.

Let the criminal class understand once for all that the law for the punishment of crime will be promptly and impartially enforced and there will be a change for the better at once. Much of the terror of the law is dissipated by delay in its application. Almost every murderer gets two or three trials. Jacob Sharp still walks the streets of New York. Harper, the bank wrecker, is treated by the Columbus penitentiary officials as if he were an honored guest. These derelictions in the execution of the law must be corrected before anything effective can be done in the directions of restraining the vicious element of society.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

Significant Signs.

It is a significant sign, as regards all rumors of a European war in the near future, remarks the Pittsburg *Times*, that the money centers furnish no suggestion that such a calamity is impending. It is there that the influence of a war prospects would be felt first. Not in England, on the continent, nor in any part of Europe does this, the most sensitive of all barometers, show the slightest influctuation that can be attributed to such an influence. Were war in the future, even as near as one-half of a year, probable, this would not be the case. That Germany does not expect war is certain, though realizing the liability to such a calamity. England, which would have the most at stake should she become involved, obviously does not look for war, nor does she mean that there shall be one. When the reverse of this takes possession of the English mind the fact will be felt in this country and our securities will be in demand. There would be a putting of the house in order for an indefinite siege. There is nothing of the kind discernible, though of course there is no certainty how soon all this may change. It is noteworthy how almost totally has the idea of war between Germany and France dropped out of the European situation.

FLORIDA and California are running a close race in the matter of orange culture. So far the former State is ahead with a product of 1,100,000 boxes, while the latter marketed only 1,000,000, but it appears that California must eventually take the lead, not only because her territory favorable to orange culture is far greater than that of Florida, but also because she grows her crop on 20,000 acres, while Florida occupies 80,000 acres with her orange groves. This friendly rivalry between these two widely-separated States will serve a good purpose, inasmuch as it will result in cheaper fruit and thus give even the poorest in the land a chance to indulge in one of the best and healthiest fruits grown. Already the home grown oranges have in a large measure taken the place of foreign fruit, and the latter when sold in the market is placed at prices hardly greater than that of the apples in our orchards.

WITH MR. CHANDLER we agree that it is an important question to be answered now whether the million and a half colored voters down South are to be allowed to vote next Presidential election or not. In the last election and in the preceding they were not, though the Constitution, which is supposed to be the highest authority in the land, says that they should have been. If this state of affairs continues much longer the South will begin to plead precedent.

Hard Times Here.

That distress would follow the elevation of the Democrats to power, was predicted, but it was averted for a long time by the wise actions of Republicans. Now, however, very distressing times are here, and on all sides wages are being reduced and the cry of distress goes up throughout the broad land. What could have precipitated this except the ill-advised tariff essay written by President Cleveland?

Despite the fact of a change of government control, the people believed that prudence and wisdom would continue. It was mere chance that brought about the change, but still people believed that there was sufficient common-sense in the party to keep it from utter folly. The 250 pounds of flesh and neck whom they placed in a position of power made error after error, but the people believed that Democrats of the Randall stripe might secure control. But Mr. Cleveland adds to his ignorance a peculiarly stubborn nature, and he openly advocated a policy which if carred out must bring widespread destruction.

This, for the first time, made the error a serious one. For the party is placed in the position of being compelled to divorce itself from all relations with the President or follow out his policy. There is serious danger that a large element of the party will follow this rash guidance, and this danger is what is causing general reduction of wages at Braddocks, in Cambria county and other places where thousands of men are employed.

SENATOR SHERMAN, in his speech dissecting the President's message, intimated that he was in favor of a partial if not an entire revision of the whisky taxes. In his judgment the States could with much more advantage lay these taxes and thus lessen the burdens of local taxation. The revenue which the Federal government derives from this source of taxation forms nearly one-half of the surplus in its treasury. What Mr. Sherman asks is not that these taxes shall be levied by the general government and then distributed among the States. It is that the States shall have a greater opportunity to tax whisky and its consumption than they now do, and thus relieve themselves of other kinds of tax burdens. If the government tax is removed, not only will the surplus be very much reduced, but every State in the Union will be enabled to increase its own revenues. The proposition is a sound one. But, then, it would hinder the organized attempt to break down high tariff duties, and that is the chief reason why it is opposed.

THE strike on the Reading railroad is developing very objectionable features. Why should not the Reading Railroad Company's officials be arrested and punished for consoiracy which is ruining the business of the country? Hundreds and thousands of people are suffering because the company have planned and carried out movements which compelled the employes to strike? Because they believe that their employes have no right to organize for their own improvement and protection. The officials organize and plan and plot and no one objects, but an organization of the employes is fought with the intention of destroying it utterly. "Then we will not be troubled again for twenty years" is what they say. As if they are afraid of Mr. Powderley, they took the time when his illness prevented him from giving his attention to the men's troubles. It looks very reprehensible, indeed, for the railroad officials.

ROBERT LINCOLN very modestly declares that he knows nothing of the alleged "movement" to make him Governor of Illinois and that he does not want the place at any rate. There seems to be no man whose head is more level on the question of public office than that of "Bob" Lincoln. Enough has been said about him in connection with the Presidency to spoil a dozen of the ordinary run of statesmen, but in this particular he seems to have inherited the simplicity and good nature of his father.

THE railroad disaster at Haverhill, Mass., was caused by a defective car-wheel. Fortunately, the train was provided with steam heating apparatus and the horror of burning cars was averted.

A Great Evil.

From the York *Dispatch*: the late municipal election at Jackson, Miss., where the bulldozers suppressed the Republican vote and prevented the negroes from voting by intimidation, has got into Congress, and is likely to cause the present Administration no little uneasiness. Of course any reference to the matter by Republicans will be called "waving the bloody shirt," but it is a crime against the ballot box and manhood suffrage that deserves to meet with the severest condemnation. It simply serves to show how suffrage at the South in many states has become a farce and how through fraud and intimidation the Democracy retains itself in power. Jackson, Miss., has for 14 years been under Republican rule, but the Democrats made up their minds that by keeping away from the polls the negro vote, they could carry the city. They laid their plans and acted accordingly. The result was the negroes were afraid to vote and the Democracy carried Jackson.

Principal among the workers in this movement for the suppression of the colored vote was a committee of 100 with a United States District Attorney as chairman and a Deputy collector of Internal Revenue and a Deputy United States marshall members of the committee. Here was a violation of civil service principles as laid down by President Cleveland as well as a gross outrage on the political rights of citizens. It was the most alarming kind of offensive partisanship, an outrage on the ballot box, that should cause the removal of these United States officers, who were participants in the movement. But will Cleveland have the courage to remove these officers? If he is honest in his civil service professions, he must do so, but such a course will alienate southern Democrats and I was only by such work that it was possible for Grover Cleveland to become President of the United States. It is a trying situation that these Jackson bulldozers have put the President and his party in. It is useless to cry down with the "bloody shirt" so long as these outrages shall continue to exist and if true to his professions President Cleveland must take cognizance of the actions of his officers in this outrage. It is an issue in which their can be dodging.

Daniel Webster's Presence.

Whoever saw Daniel Webster in life will recognize the aptness of Sidney Smith's remark of him when he was in England: "Heavens! he is a walking cathedral." Mr. Seward once said Webster and Clay could no more be compared than a Grecian temple to a Gothic cathedral. It is related that when Mr. Webster was in the Senate, one of the constituents of a Southern Democrat who had made it a part of his religion to hate Webster, came to Washington for the first time to see the sights. One bright morning a group of Congressmen were standing on the National Hotel corner, the Southerner among them. Presently Mr. Webster rounded into the avenue. He was faultlessly dressed in a coat of blue with metal buttons, buff vest and pants of blue, white neck tie and ample shirt collar, with hat of expansive brim, and a gold headed cane in his hand, which he handled as few men ever could do it. Instantly the group removed their hats in respectful salute. For some moments the Southerner stood with his hat in his hand, his eyes fixed wonderingly on the retreating form of Mr. Webster. His first words were: "Who on earth is that?" "Mr. Webster," was the answer from all. "Then heaven help me, I'm a Webster man henceforth all my life."

THE editor of this paper can understand that the Lock Haven correspondent is very earnest and sincere in his belief in regard to the innocence of John W. Johnson of the murder of Isaiah Culvey, and his letter is a strong defense of Johnson. The part narrating the confession made by Shaffer to four citizens of Lock Haven is new and important and we do not think that the gentlemen should regard secrecy as binding upon them, but it is their duty as citizens to at once tell all they know and thus clear one who is thus represented to be innocent and save expense to the county. Who are these gentlemen? we would like to know. However, while we understand that the correspondent is sincere in what he writes, we cannot look at it in the same light. We have all along considered Johnson guilty and consider him so now. We could not, had we been on the jury, have found him guilty on the evidence presented in court, but our understanding of it is that the Commonwealth have yet stronger evidence, which, through their own error, they were not permitted to introduce.

The Danger.

In 1880 there were in the United States, in round numbers, 10,000,000 voters. Of this number, 2,000,000, or one-fifth of the whole number, were illiterate. One in every group of five could not write his own name; one in every six could not read his ballot. This vast army of illiterates, armed with the most powerful franchise ever bestowed on man, have power enough to change the result in almost all our State and National elections.

The uneducated freeman is a slave. The dupe of the designing and unprincipled demagogue, his powers may be employed, not only against society, but also for his own destruction.

Many have thought, and not without reason, that illiteracy will prove to be the sand-bank upon which our ship of State will be stranded and destroyed.

Of one thing we may be sure: such a franchise as universal suffrage, without commensurate education, is among the greatest perils of our free institutions. And, what is more and more alarming is, that, in spite of the efforts of church and State and all other educational agencies, *illiteracy is on the increase*.

We are now charged with the education of eighteen millions of children and youth, who in less than ten years will be the nation. Of these, ten and one-half millions are enrolled in public or private schools, six million is the average attendance, while *seven and one-half millions*, or five-twelfth of the whole, are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alphabet.

An Idol Fallen.

Can it be that another shock has come to destroy our faith in humanity? So far as politicians are concerned, (or public men, we should say, for we never regarded ex-Governor Pattison as a politician), we had regarded the ex-Governor as honest and up-right. We had admired him for his manly utterances and actions and placed him far above his party. But the "State Secret" now being published reflects sadly on the ex-Governor's honesty.

It is said that three bills introduced into the Legislature in the interest of the Vanderbilt South Penn Railroad were alleged by the late Judge Jerre Black to be unconstitutional. For a while they were also condemned by Governor Pattison. He secured the services of Judge Black to write the veto message, which he particularly desired to be a crusher. Judge Black consented, refusing to take pay for it. Meanwhile, he was offered a large fee by the Vanderbilt interests for his services in their behalf, which he indignantly spurned. The message was written, but at the last moment the Governor suppressed it and signed the bills.

The inference in conclusive that the Governor received a fee for his approval. The bills gave enlarged and unconstitutional privileges to the South Penn road, and opened a way for similar abuses in future. The Governor was known as an enemy of monopolies. How have the mighty fallen! We are truly sorry for ex-Governor Pattison.

UNDER a protective tariff the profits of manufacture and the outlay for labor are kept at home, circulate among the people and help build up towns and cities and give a market for the farmer's produce. With free trade the profits of manufacture go to foreign capitalists, the money spent for labor goes abroad, and our own country is made just that much poorer. Isn't it better to spend our money here at home than to send it abroad? A plain, uneducated man is able to see this much.

THE killing of 233 railroad employes by falling from the roofs of freight cars, during the last year, has led to the proposal to place an iron railing 18 inches high around the roofs of all freight cars. Such accidents are almost uniformly from slipping and falling. As a suggestion of common humanity the railing is an idea urgently recommended by the New York State Commissioners. It is a good one in any State.

GENERAL NOTES.

Chambersburg, Pa., has a fire company that has been organized 108 years.

In Connecticut there are 85,507 acres under oyster cultivation along the sound shore.

Nearly 8,000 people attended the letter carriers' ball in Baltimore the other evening.

John Willard, of New Garden, Pa., has a fine sheep the wool of which made 19 yards of cloth a yard wide.

Thomas Randolph, of Ohio county, Ky., 66 years of age, took his first ride on a railroad train recently.

David Six, of Monongahela township, Green county, Pa., will be 100 years old next spring. Mrs. Atwell, of that county, is 103.

Type made from paper is the latest novelty. A process has been patented in England by which type can be made from pulp.

Hot north winds in the day and hard frosts at night are given as peculiarities of the present winter on parts of the Pacific coast.

"Dinners for a penny" are given every week to 1,000 people out of employment by a Birmingham, England, charity organization.

The first profile taken was that of Antigonus in 330 B. C., who having but one eye, his likeness was so taken as to conceal the defect.

A Brooklyn policeman, who danced on a cellar door and fell through, sued the proprietor of the place and recovered 6 cents damages.

Mrs. Giveway, the wife of the railroad agent at Tennessee Pass, Col., gave birth to five bouncing boys recently. She wont Giveaway any of them.

The first printer's case ever in Minnesota is still preserved by the Historical Society, in St. Paul, whither it was carried from Dubuque, in 1849.

Instead of having a wooden Indian at his door for a sign a New York cigar dealer has had a statue of himself cut in wood and has set it up in front of his store.

The famous big tree on the Rice place at New Castle, Cal., according to recent measurement, is 8 feet and 4 inches in circumference, one foot from the ground.

A spotted dog that follows the delivery wagon of a carpet store on Market street, Philadelphia, wears an oil cloth cover on which is printed an advertisement of his owner's wares.

The town of Searsport, Me., possesses the remarkable distinction of being the home of 77 active commanders of American sailing vessels, 33 of them masters of full-rigged ships.

Liquor license fees brought $1,186,730 into the New York City treasury last year, and Mayor Hewitt estimates that $300,000 will be added to sum from the same source this year.

A gigantic Christmas tree was sent from Potsdam to the German Crown Prince at St. Remo, so large that it had to be cut in two for transportation, each half filling a freight car.

A Maine newspaper says a Jonesboro merchant shipped a box of smelts to N. Y. a few weeks ago, paid $2 for freight and commission, and received in payment two 2-cent stamps.

A large number of bones, supposed to be that of a mastodon, have been unearthed on a farm near Springfield, O. Among them was a tusk six feet long and nine inches in diameter.

A robber got into a farm house in Iowa without disturbing the people, but a big dog tackled him and tore his throat so that he bled to death. He was identified as a justice of the peace.

W. W. Jackson, one of the pioneer inhabitants of Chicago, who is 80 year old, has just been married for a third time. His bride has also been married twice before, and has eight grandchildren.

London has a Five o'clock Tea School of Art Criticism. After an art lecture the audiences is provided with refreshments, over which opinions are expressed in a discussion of the lecture.

The latest device of Alaskans for scaring seals and driving them to convenient places for slaughter, is a simple cotton umbrella which is rapidly opened and shut before the eyes of the timid animal.

MRS. POTTER, of New York, who is noted for the assistance she has given to needy women, intends forming a colony, buying 900 acres of land in California and sending women to it to engage in silk culture.

Ten large black bears were seen recently at Weymouth Brook, three miles from Olean, N. Y. Dogs were sent after them, but the brutes killed one dog and broke the back of another, then took to the woods.

A Birmingham (Ala.) man fired a revolver point blank at a negro's head, but the bullet glanced off, passed through a thick wall and fell to the floor in an adjoining room. The negro escaped with a slight scratch.

During the year 1887 11½ tons of postage stamps—nearly 170,000,000 in number—were sold at the New York post-office. The total receipts of the office were $4,598,392, and the profit to the Government was nearly $3,000,000.

Ashes from the volcano of Cotopaxi, which fell at a distance of 120 miles from the mountain, were found by analysis to consist of quartz, feldspar, maquetite and specular iron ore. Silver was present at the rate of 200 grains per ton.

Poetry.

THE WHITE APRON.

BY W. H. HENDERSON.

The Register? you're right.
There is my name in letters large and bold;
Thanks, Brother Tyler. Now will I unfold
My apron white.

I want no Fleece of Gold,
The symbol of a fabled, fruitless quest,
To wear such now were but an idle jest,
Worn out and old.

Give me no Eagle Roman,
Type of dominion, badge of servitude;
No Emperor rules here: however good.
He is but human.

No Garter and no Star—
Of old world rank and wealth the symbols these;
A pompous show, the multitude to please.
Leave such afar.

No Prince or Potentate
Shall ever place his Order on my breast.
I would not choose to kneel at his behest
Or on him wait.

I serve no sceptered king.
I know not how to crouch at others' feet:
It is not thus, I trow, that Masons meet
My apron bring!

This Lambskin, soft and white,
Means Brotherhood with neither guile nor strife;
Means single-hearted purity of life—
Our actions right.

Step this way to the light,
That all may see how clean it is and fair;
So; that is well. Now tie it on the square—
My apron white.

So let me ever wear—
Finding my pleasure in a spotless name,
The honor of the Craft's unsullied fame—
My apron white.

And when my soul takes flight
To the Celestial Lodge, and I have passed away,
Then on the coffin reverently lay
My apron white.

THE TIDE WILL TURN AT LAST.

A fisher's boat was sailing home
Against the briny blast,
About her bow big waves did foam,
Loud creaked her tapering mast;
But, though the night was drawing nigh,
And clouds were scudding fast,
Right cheerly did the skipper cry—
"The tide will turn at last."

When on life's ocean wide I sail,
And skies be overcast,
Dark trouble's guests around me wail,
My shallop is harassed;
And, yet, I battle slowly on,
Until the storm be past,
For well I know, though light is gone,
The tide will turn at last.

'Tis this that nerves my wearied arm
While on life's sea I toss,
Though every billow may alarm,
And threaten me with loss;
Though waves of fear rise dark and high,
And wildly shrieks the blast,
I beat ahead and storms defy—
The tide must turn at last.

Our Story Teller.

THE TRUFFLED FRENCHMAN.

"A few truffles, doctor?"

"No, thank you," replied Dr. Patesson, turning away with an air of unfeigned repugnance. "I have not tasted truffles for the past fifteen years."

"But you used to be exceedingly fond of them when I knew you long ago, doctor."

"Very true, but I cannot bear the sight of them since I was truffled myself."

A look of puzzled surprise appeared on every face.

"It is a melancholy story," resumed the doctor sadly, "and as I have nothing more important to talk about meantime, I may as well tell it to you now."

After a moment's silence, during which he seemed to recall deeply painful recollections, the doctor began:

"You know that I was attached to the navy for many years as a physician. I was around the world several times and I have experienced all sorts of curious and dramatic adventures.

"But it was in 1872 that I met with the most tragic of them all. I embarked at that time on board the new frigate, the Lessive, charged to make a cruise in the Southern seas. We had a splendid voyage.

"Not a single patient was on board. Hence having nothing to occupy my time the days dragged heavily on me. The monotony was almost unbearable. My only diversions were at mess.

"I always made it a point to remain at table as long as possible, first to kill time, and second, for the pleasures of the meal, as our cook was a man of real genius in his department. He had a special taste in the concoction of mushroon sauce, such as I never knew before or since. An aperient, spicy, delicious sauce.

"He was, besides very proud of his superior merit in this respect and treated us to his sauces as often as possible. With the sauces that he made one could eat a hen that had died of old age and think it was spring chicken.

The doctor ceased speaking for an instant and smacked his lips in memory of these past delicacies.

"I ended by becoming a very intimate friend of this talented cook," he continued. "His name was Amedee, and he had been been favored with an education greatly above his position. We often talked over our voyages, science and the art of cookery, and we agreed with one another on a variety of matters.

"At length it happened that one fine evening in August the Lessive cast anchor before a beautiful green island, not even as yet explored, as it does not figure on the maps. We had no sooner stopped than Amedee, wishing to give the captain a little agreeable surprise by serving up some fresh fruits, told me that he was going ashore in the little boat known as the cabbage packet, and he invited me to accompany him. I accepted with pleasure and, without giving notice to anyone, we entered the boat and soon reached the shore. An hour afterwards we were prisoners among a tribe of savages hideously painted and tattooed, and while they led us away we had to witness the agonizing sight of the Lessive weighing anchor and proceeding on her way."

Dr. Patesson here emptied a glass of champagne to calm the emotions excited by so painful a reminiscence.

"We are expecting every moment to be massacred," he went on, "but they contented themselves with putting us in the guard of a huge sort of devil-savage, armed with a ponderous club.

"This unwelcome attendant did not leave us for an instant during the night, and we could see him at times smack his chops and rub his stomach in a way that but too clearly signified that he expected to make a toothsome meal of both of us.

But they did not roast us either the next day or in the following few days. we afterwards learned that this respite was solely due to the fact that, owing to a recent victory, the larder of the tribe was abundantly supplied with prisoners of war.

"One morning Amedee suddenly uttered a cry of joy. He had just spied at the foot of a big tree a large number of mushrooms. He filled his pockets with them, and the same evening, after having gathered all the herbs that he required, he cooked an opossum with the famous sauce.

"We actually cried with joy as we eat them. Our jailer, after having tasted them, uttered such a cry of pleased surprise that the King, or chief, rushed to our presence. In less than five minutes he had devoured all that remained on the plate.

"On the following day Amedee, despite his horror and repugnance, was forced to cook a prisoner's leg in the same manner.

"While he was engaged in preparing this horrible dish I was sitting sadly at the foot of a tree. I was thinking that my friend was certainly saved and that I was as certainly lost.

"It was only a question of a short time until I should be fricassed by the hand of my friend Amedee and eaten in mushroom sauce.

"While musing on this unpleasant idea I was mechanically digging the soil with a piece of stick which I had in my hand. An exclamation of surprise burst from my lips. I had just turned up a truffle, an immense sweet scented truffle. As fine as any of those of Perigord.

"I called Amedee, and having shown him my discovery, we set to work digging the soil. We found that truffles abounded on all sides. That same evening the King dined so sumptuously that he wanted to pass a fishbone through Amedee's nose as a compliment to his culinary skill.

"During the following week the entire tribe did not eat less than five times a day. Amedee, however, wore a melancholy air.

" 'Listen to me, doctor,' he said at the end of the eighth day. 'I have had bad news for you. The stock of prisoners is nearly out and the King's chief Minister, who has been appointed my scullion, has given me to understand that you must be coooked and truffled.

" 'In order to gain time I made him understand by gestures that it would be best to first saturate you with truffles inside, so that when killed and cooked you would have a fine truffly flavor. I got two weeks' time in which to prepare you, and during that time you will have the consolation of stuffing yourself with truffles and filling yourself with sauce.'

He added in a tearful voice, 'I promise you that no one but myself will have any hand in cooking you!' "

The guests at this point were all attention, listening with knives and forks in the air.

"Although I was daily expecting this news," resumed the doctor. "I was prostrated when I heard it, and the truffles that Amedee served up to me at every meal only added to my consternation.

"They made me swallow enormous quantities of them, cooked on cinders, fricasseed on cocoanut milk, in gravy and so forth.

"The savages made the women dig them out. The women devoted themselves to the work with enthusiasm, and would have eaten them as fast as they grubbed them from the soil were it not that whenever they attempted to devour one they were brought to a sense of duty by a blow of a stout stick on the head.

"I quickly lost flesh on this regime. I was racked with cramps in the stomach and seized with such a violent headache that I felt as if my brain were on fire.

"At the end of two weeks my whole body exhaled the odor of truffles.

"I had evidently reached cooking point.

"One evening the chief Minister, who had been assigned to help Amedee in the kitchen, came to inspect me. While he was smelling and sniffling me a happy thought came into my mind—the idea that the savage could be induced to believe that he was already as proficent as Amedee, and so might aspire to the role of chief cook.

"I picked up a mushroom, and pointing to Amedee, who was lying asleep, I tried to make the cannibal understand by my gestures what an appetizing dish that excellent man, so plump and fat, would make when served up in that delicious sauce of his own invention.

"The savage immediately ran to the King's hut, evidently surprised at not having hit on that happy idea before.

"The next morning I was awakened by a loud fizzing. It was Amedee who was being fried by his former servant in a mass of mushrooms.

"I could not help feeling overjoyed—first, because my companion was no more favored than myself, and, secondly, because I knew that the new cook would respite me for a while longer, as he had his stock of prisoners renewed.

"But I was not only respited—I was saved!"

"What! saved?" inquired the guests, all speaking at once.

"Yes, miraculously saved! The successor of Amedee, who, I need hardly tell you, was not an expert in the matter of mushrooms, had fried my companion in a poisonous species of that root. And so, while the entire tribe were twisting and writhing in the throes of an indescribable colic, I seized my opportunity and made my escape to the shore.

"The Lessive, which had not been able to wait for us before, had now come back in search of us.

"I was sick for over a year after my escape, and I have had an unspeakable aversion to truffles ever since. But as for mushrooms, I almost adore them!"

And the Doctor then feelingly emptied another glass of champagne in memory of his friend Amedee.

The Superstitious Old Lady.

From the Youth's Companion.

A traveler once put up for the night with a simple-minded old couple in a lonely farm-house. As he rode up to door he heard the old lady say, in a tone of deep conviction: "There! I knowed somebody'd come before night, for I dropped my fork on the floor this morning, and it stuck straight up. Then I dropped the dishcloth at noon—another sure sign of company."

In entering the house the visitor carelessly struck his foot against the step and came near falling.

"Ah," said the old lady quickly, "which toe did you stub, the right or the left?"

"The right," was the reply.

"That's good; it's a sure sign you're going where you're wanted. Pa, shoo that rooster off the fence. If he crows there it will rain before morning."

A little boy suddenly ran into the room, crying out: "O grandma, look! Here's a copper I found in the road."

"I'm not a bit surprised. Don't you remember, Tommy, that you dreamed of finding a nest of hen's eggs last night? I told you then that you'd find some money before a week."

A young woman was washing on a porch at the back of the house, and the old lady suddenly cried out:

"There, there, Susan; if you haven't splashed soapsuds all over the front of your dress! And if you don't get a drunken husband for it, I'm wonderfully mistaken. I've known that sign to come true often and often. But you can keep it from coming true by hanging all the clothes on the line wrong side out, and you'd better do it."

So Susan did, as the traveler noticed to his great amusement.

Russian Peasant Women.

A Moscow letter says that the women in Russia do two-thirds of the work in the country. There are immense wheat, oat and hay fields everywhere, and in August there is great activity in the country. The large majority of persons at work are women. They wear short dresses, plain and straight, and a long piece of cloth over their heads like Arabs. The wheat is sown broadcast, and if not cut by women with sickles is harvested with the old fashioned scythe which is a two pound snead and a broad, short blade. From the snead up to the handle there is a wooden bow something like, in appearance, the half of a heavy barrel hoop. This bow keeps the wheat, etc., from falling back over the scythe handle and scattering. I have never yet seen a man who would deign to gather up, bind and stack the wheat or oats when once it is felled. The women must do this while the men do the "gentlemanly" work, although I have seen many women cut grain with the scythe. The neighbors club together in harvest and help one another. A Russian harvesting rendezvous is quite lively, and is the scene of a motley crowd. The old men and young, boys and girls, with their mothers, grandmothers and aged women assemble at daybreak. There are a number of horses on which are carried water, food and extra implements. The horses, the boys and men ride, while the old women walk. They always carry the scythes, forks and rakes back and forth every day, and work as long as there is daylight; and since it is daybreak at 3 a. m., and not dark until 9:30 p. m., the hours of labor are long ones.

Lady (who has a spasmodic idea that she can learn German)—"The genderse bother me. Now, in German the "telephone" is feminine. Why, do you suppose?"

Husband (after concentrated thought)—"Possibly because it talks so much."

Strange Case of Catalepsy.

A remarkable case of suspended animation is attracting the attention of the physicians of Stockton, the subject being Agnes Gertrude Shine, nineteen years old, who has been in a trance since a week ago yesterday. The victim was seen at her home by an *Examiner* reporter. She is to all appearances dead, with the exception of a very slight trace of life-color in her face, and the faintest signs of respiration, so faint as to pass unnoticed by other than the professional eye.

Miss Shine had been employed in a laundry for four weeks previous to being stricken. She was to all appearances in a healthy condition until a week yesterday, when she returned from work in good spirits. Toward evening she became hysterical, and when her parents noticed that she was not returning to her natural condition they put her to bed, where she has since remained, without speaking a word or moving a muscle.

Physicians have made no attempt to introduce food or drink into her system by artificial means. All functions of the body are suspended, and it is deemed useless. The lips and tongue are occasionally moistened with water by means of a sponge.

To test the condition of the patient the eyelids were raised, and remained open till closed by the physician, when a very slight muscular action was noticed. Her limbs can be moved with very little force, and they remain in the position in which they are placed.

Wanamaker's Hotel Walton.

Some months ago John Wanamaker purchased the Tilden mansion at the northwest corner of Broad and Brown streets, Philadelphia, with the object of opening a hotel for about one hundred of his female employes. This end has been attained, and on Monday the building, which since its purchase has undergone extensive alteration, was opened. It is known as the Hotel Walton. A reception was held from 3 to 9 p. m. Addresses were made by Mr. Wanamaker, Robert C. Ogden, and and R. S. Walton, after whom the hotel is named. The handsome hotel has 76 small bed rooms and 8 large ones. The rooms are finished in oak and are fitted up in comfortable and inviting style. The rooms have communicating doors, so that if two ladies desire they may use one room as a bed-room and another as a sitting-room or parlor. Dinner was taken last evening by the guests for the first time. The gymnasium and swimming tank are in the basement. The swimming tank is lined with marble, and is the finest equipped tank in the city, the depth of the tank ranging from about five to seven feet, and is surrounded by a nickle hand rail for the use of bathers. The room is supplied with closets and everything that could be desired for the comfort of the bathers.

Escape of a Book Agent.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, an incident occurred in court the other day that emphasized the power of the effect of an appeal by a prisoner. A book agent named Boyden was arraigned for sentence, a judge having given him a week before a sentence of two years and two months in the penitentiary for the larceny of some jewelry. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, and, his counsel answering in the negative, Judge Mack was about to pronounce sentence, when the prisoner made an appeal for mercy. Tears streamed down his eyes as he declared that he was guilty of no crime, and that he had a nice family that would be disgraced. At the conclusion of his appeal Judge Mack was so moved that he sent him back to jail, and said he would take the case under advisement. An hour or so later the prisoner was returned to the court room. He was granted a new trial and was then discharged on a promise to leave the State. He was so overjoyed that tears ran out of his eyes.

A Clock for the Young Lady's Parlor

Omaha World.

Omaha Jeweler—Here, sir, is a clock which will, I think, please your æsthetic tastes. At precisely 10 o'clock every evening a chime of bells rings and a bird hops out and sings a carol.

Omaha Man—I will take that if you will make a few changes in it.

"With pleasure."

"I have a daughter, and I wish the clock for the parlor where she entertains her company. Fix it so that at 11 o'clock at night a milkman's bell will ring and a newsboy will skip out and yell 'morning papers.'"

There is evidently trouble ahead for Lamar. The docket of the Supreme Court of the United States is fully three years behind hand with its work. A measure will be introduced into Congress this winter, including the number of Justices of the Supreme Court. And if Lamar is raised to the Supreme bench, he will be a dead-head in place of Justice Wood who was notably a hard worker. It would encumber the Bench at a time when overburdened with work with a Justice who can take no part in it, nor do his share of work.

THE REMEDY.

Principal features of the bill for federal aid for public schools that has passed the Senate of the 49th Congress, and is now pending in the House.

After an elaborate and exhaustive discussion of more than three weeks, the United States Senate passed a National Aid Bill by a vote of 33 yeas and 11 nays.

Eleven other Senators were in favor of this bill, but were "paired," and did not vote, making a total of 44 Senators indorsing the measure.

We print two sections, that the reader may get a better idea of the amounts to be appropriated, and a part of the conditions in which the aid is to be distributed.

"An act to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That for eight years next after the passage of this act there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the Treasury the following sums, to wit:

"The first year the sum of $7,000,000, the second year the sum of $10,000,000, the third year the sum of $15,000,000, the fourth year the sum of $13,000,000, the fifth year the sum of $11,000,000, the sixth year the sum of $9,000,000, the seventh year the sum of $7,000,000, the eighth year the sum of $5,000,000; which several sums shall be expended to secure the benfits of common-school education to all the children of the school age mentioned hereafter living in the United States.

"SECTION 2. That such money shall annually be divided among and paid out in the several States and Territories in that propertion which the whole number of persons in each who being the age of 10 years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States; such computation shall be made according to the census of 1880."

Millions for the improvement of our rivers and harbors are expended from the National Treasury. Why not apply a portion of its surplus to the improvement of our future men and women? The defences of a nation are not its armies and navies, but the character of its citizenship.

Hawthorne on Immortality.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, in his account of this mother's death, gives pathetic utterance to his belief in the immortality of the soul. "For a long time I knelt there holding her hand," he writes, "and surely it was the darkest hour I ever lived. Afterward I stood by the open window and looked through a crevice of the curtain. The shouts, laughter and cries of the two children had come up into the chamber from the open air, making a strange contrast with the death-scene. And now, through the crevice of the curtain, I saw my little Una of the golden locks, looking very beautiful, and so full of spirit and life that she was life itself. And I looked at my poor dying mother, and seemed to see the whole of human existence at once, standing in the dusty midst of it. Oh, what a mockery if what I saw were all—let the interval of human existence be filled with what happiness it might! But God would not have made the close so dark and wretched if there were nothing beyond; for then it would have been a fiend that created us and measured out our existence, and not God.

It would be something beyond wrong, it would be insult, to be thrust out of life and annihilated in this miserable way. So out of the very bitterness of death I gather the sweet assurance of a better state of being.

Cannon Making in the United States.

Save an experimental gun, at long intervals, America has made no cannon since the war. The immense private plant at South Boston, where two cannon a week were cast during the most active periods of the civil war, has lain idle. The same may be said of the only other plant in the country, at West Point, N. Y., where cannon can be made. England has its government foundry at Woolwich; Germany has Krupps's immense works at Essen, guaranteeing him so much work each year and further supporting him by exempting a large part of his army of workmen from military duty. The United States has had only unfulfilled promises with which to keep these two plants in readiness for the emergency which might at any time come. It is due to the pluck of the company that the cannon works at Boston have not gone to decay, but are today the most complete of any in the country, and fit, even, to compete with foreign foundries. And yet no cannon has been made here for six years; in 1877 a large twelve-inch rifle, weighing eighty-four tons, was cast for experimental purposes.

The man who imagines that his existence is necesary to the movement of the world is generally buried in a pine coffin without trimmings.

All Sorts.

Use every means to hold on to your home trade.

Always keep your designs and business from the knowledge of others.

Great bargains can only be secured in any market by being on the spot.

It is easy to sell goods if they are well suited to your trade and bought right.

Be courageous, drop your best friend if he shows lack of honest and integrity.

Avoid litigation as much as possible, for lawyers and costs eat up the principal.

Prefer small profits and certain returns to large profits and uncertain sentiments.

Difficulties, like thieves, often disappear at a glance, therefore always face a difficulty.

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Punctuality in money matters leads to prosperity and confidence and the basis of credit.

In buying, study carefully the wants of your trade, and buy with that end always in view.

Come to this market as often as possible, so as to secure special bargains as they are offered.

The man who minds his own business and constantly attends to it, has all his time employed.

History Professor—Mr. Litelbranes, how did Cæsar die? Mr. Litelbranes—Oh—er, too many Roman punches, I believe.

Some unknown brother pencil-shover grimly remarks: "Let me supply the bustles of the women and my paper will have the largest circulation in the world."

Wild geese are so thick in Dakota that when they settle down on a ten acre tract the ground seems to be covered with snow and the farmers get their sleighs out.—Detroit *Free Press*.

IN Mexico, Howe's circus has been seized by the authorities for not performing everyhting pictured on the show bills. Suppose circuses should be seized for a similar reason here!

Having studied the subject with great care for some time, we have at last come the conclusion that the only way to discourage cranks is to let them have their own way for awhile.—Burlington *Free Press*.

The pretty maiden fell overboard and her lover leaned over the side of the boat as she rose to the surface and said: "Give me your hand." "Please ask papa," she said, as she sank for the second time.—Boston *Courier*.

There is nothing strange in the prejudice of Americans against foreign aristocracy. The United States is having more trouble with her one nobleman—Sir Plus—than with all the other population put together.—Chicago *Tribune*.

Andrew Carnegie is quoted as saying that he believes the man who dies worth $1,000,000 dies in disgrace. All the same he has a bigger funeral, attended by more tony people, than the respectable man who dies worth only two dollars and a half.—Norristown *Herald*.

A young man who looked as if he might have come straight from East St. Louis stood in front of a barber shop on Dearborn street yesterday morning and slowly spelled out the words of a sign—"Boots blacked inside." "Gosh!" he exclaimed, "what's the use of blackin' boots on the inside?"—Chicago *Tribune*.

Said Mr. McFerguson, shaking his head:
"I am not to my wife's onger
qualities blind;
And while she can't make up a dress or
a bed.
You just ought to see how she makes
up her mind."

She—"Why do you look so unhappy, George? Don't you know we are one, now?"

He—"Yes, I've heard that before, but when it comes to paying the weekly board-bill the landlord don't seem to think so."

Mistress (to maid)—"Did any one call while I was out, Mary?"

Mary—"Yes, mum; a young man called to see Bridget, the cook, an' she sint wurred up that she "wasn't at home till evenin.'"

Mistress—"Why, Mary, I told you to make up my room an hour ago, and here it is in terrible disorder."

Mary—"Yes, mum, an' I did make it up; but the master came in to put on a clane collar, mum, an he lost the button."

"Women," said Mr. Seacook to his wife, "do not seem to appreciate the fact that life is serious, but spend their time in frivolity. Just this afternoon I saw you with half a dozen women standing in front of a millinery store for an hour looking at some bonnets and things. All that time was wasted, my dear."

"Where were you all this time?"

"Why, I was watching a fellow at the corner who put a lot of cotton in his mouth and blew out fire. Most musing thing I ever saw."

Medical, Etc.

Heartburn

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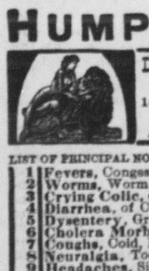

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IN THE TOY SHOP.

The child had longings all unspoken—
She was a naughty child.
She had "a will that must be broken;"
Her brothers drove her wild.
She read the tale but skipped the moral,
She thought: "One might be good
If one could never scream and quarrel,
If one were old wood!

Meanwhile the Doll: "Ah, fatal chasm!
Although I have real curls,
I am not made of protoplasm
Like other little girls.
You see on every wooden feature
My animation's nil.
How nice to be a human creature,
Get cross and have a will!"

And what may be the real issue
There's none hath understood;
But some of us are nervous tissue,
And some of us are wood
And some to suffering, striving wildly,
Are never quite resigned;
While we of wood yet murmur mildly
At being left behind.

GROVER AND HIS LAMB.

Our ruler has a fresh-born "lamb"—
Named "Free Trade," you must know;
He showed it unto Congress late,
And said it would wool grow.

He fed it on imported food.
"Because 'tis cheap" said he,
"And when its fleece is fully grown,
A gown 'twill make for me."

He paid a keeper every day
One dollar for his share
Of toil in taking care of it,
Which was not more than fair.

But after fleece was shorn and spun
And into garments wrought,
He found that much a cheaper one
Could be from England brought;

And when he called on Johnny Bull
For his expedients,
Was told, with sharp, two-shilling smile,
His man got fifty cents!

BE READY.

Another year has passed away
A friend is mould'ring in the clay
As God sees fit from day to day
To call us from our weary way.

Why stand ye idle? Ever pray
And work and labor while you may,
Lest death with silent-noiseless tread
Shall drag thee down among the dead.

Then unprepared, oh awful thought,
Unless your soul to God be brought,
Among the damned and fires that burn
Remain and live when God doth spurn.

Another year has passed away.
We pray your soul is saved to-day.
Eternal life the grave no fear
When all is well and God is near.
—*H. M. George.*

THE DEVIL'S REVENGE.

A printer's devil was pierced to the heart
With the charms of a dear little miss.
Quoth he to the lass, "My dear, ere we part,
Let us seal our love with a kiss."
But the maiden replied, as the imp she eyed,
"Dost think I'd let you revel
Where others before you have vainly tried?
Nay, nay; I'll not kiss the devil."
Years passed away, and the sweet little lass
Became an old, sorrowful maid.
Riches she had, but then, alas!
Her beauty had all decayed.
Once again they met, and fain the old maid
Would recall the former issue;
But the devil replied, as the old maid he eyed,
"No; the devil now wouldn't kiss you!"

MARY'S LITTLE CAN.

Mary had a little can
Of oil white as snow;
And when to start the fire she ran,
The can was sure to go.

She took it to the stove one day,
For in its power she trusted;
The oil took fire—she sailed away—
Her plans on earth were busted.

Right of Way on the Streets.

In these times when snow and ice do so abound an interesting question comes into our mind: Which has the right of way on the streets—the pedestrian or the conveyance? The question is doubly important because the ice makes the vast majority walk on the streets instead of on the pavements. Individually, we always give the horse the right of way, because the horse has the ability to run over us, whereas if we would attempt to run over the horse the attempt might be a failure. But a question of this sort came up in Philadelphia recently and the decision of Judge Finletter leads us to believe that we have the law on our side and the conveyances and horses must get out of our way. He says: "Upon the streets of the city the wayfarer has the primary right, and when he reaches a crossing before any kind of a vehicle he has the right of way, and it is the duty of those who are using vehicles to see that they do not interfere with that right or make its exercise dangerous." We suppose that the same law refers to boroughs and at other places as well as the crossing. So we warn all ambitious horses, drivers and wagons to look out for us when we come and to clear the track.

—The way the snow storms come defies the predictions of those who read the weather signs. Sometimes there will be night after night when the large circle will appear around the moon and young folks, when they promenade, will predict a snow storm on the morrow or suggest that it will be as many days in the future as there are stars within the circle. But six times in seven the snow does not put in appearance at all. But yesterday and last evening, until late in the night, there were no signs of snow. Very few people thought of such an occurrence, but this morning brought one of the heaviest falls of the "beautiful" of the season—so much of it, in fact, that Col. Wilkinson became quite poetic as he made his way through it from his residence to his store.

—Mrs. Krom, of Lock Haven, is the proprietressof one of the very best hotels in that place. From the Spring for an indefinite time in the future it is to be a temperance house. Mrs. Krom states that she will not again apply for license. The hotel is patronized by hundreds of the lady's friends in Bellefonte, who all testify to its merits. Governor Curtin stops there and Governor Beaver also makes it his stopping place when in Lock Haven. It is really wonderfully convenient for persons coming from an eastern direction. The train arrives in Lock Haven at 8 o'clock a. m. and departs from Lock Haven for Bellefonte at 9 o'clock. Excellent meals are always obtainable at Mrs. Krom's hotel. We hope that she will continue to meet with success.

Freight Wreck on the Bedford Division.

Special to the Altoona Tribune.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., January 10.—A wreck occurred on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad this morning three miles south of Bedford, which will entail considerable loss on the company. The wreck occurred shortly before 10 o'clock and resulted in the delaying of all traffic over the road. A loaded train of coal cars in going south through the side cut of the hill became derailed and the coal cars were precipitated over the embankment to the river below. In their fall the cars were badly wrecked. The track was torn up for some distance. The damage done to the road-bed will require the united labor of the wrecking crews of the division until to-morrow at noon to repair.

But one casualty is reported, being that of J. A. May, a brakeman on the train, who sustained the serious misfortune of having his right leg cut off above the knee. He resides at Fossilville, Bedford county. Is is not thought his injury will result fatally. When the news of the wreck reached here General Manager Gage, of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, sent a train of passenger cars to the terminus of his road that all passengers coming south to-night might be at once transferred from the Bedford division without sustaining any loss of time in transit. Even with this precaution the south-bound passenger train to-night was delayed over an hour. The immediate cause of the wreck is said to have been a broken axle on one of the demolished cars.

In the Opera House.

Rarely has been seen so polished and captivating a gentlemen in Bellefonte, professionally and otherwise, as Mr. Francis Labadie, the actor, who appeared, supported by Miss Hattie Rowell and a strong company, on the boards at Humes' Opera House on Thursday night last, in the romantic drama entitled, "Nobody's Child." In the character of *Joe, the Waif*, whose mother is the sea, Mr. Labadie is simply perfect. His actions are easy and so thorough and strong in the personation of the simple sailor lad that his audience at once becomes sympathetic. Yet in *Joe* there appears a refinement only equalled by his humility and manly courage. Miss Hattie Rowell as *Patty Lavrock* stands somewhat off from the *soubrette* of the popular comedy dramas. She makes her part less strained and more realistic, less sketchy and more in keeping with the charming melo-dramatic features of the play. Mr. Labadie's company is strong and even. As *Captain Dudley Lazonby* Mr. F. Montford makes a decided hit. Though under twenty years old he possesses much of the cleverness and culture for such a difficult part. The proud injured English girl of high degree is fully personated by Miss Bell Crowell as Lucy Trejarvon. There is no stronger character in the piece than that of *Peter Grice* taken by Mr. Harry Pearce. He makes it strong by staying there. Mr. C. M. Fowler is fitted by nature for a jockey and he can't get out of it. D. H. Fitzpatrick plays a double *Jack Adams, an old salt*, and *Rusty Snap, a lawyer*. The pig is a prodigy. Would like to see Mr. L. and company here again.

An Old-Time Incident.

From the Altoona *Tribune* we clip the following which will be read with interest by those who delight in reading incidents of early local history:

"In ye olden time" when there were not so many conveniences for speedy traveling as now suitors, jurymen and witnesses either went to court on foot or horseback, and some, perhaps, in the old-fashioned gig. It was customary for those on horseback or in vehicles to bring with them a boy to take the horse or conveyances back home, and thus lessen the cost of maintenance during the term of court. About the close of the week, these modes of conveyance returned to the county seats for those who had been thus serving the commonwealth or otherwise. The last time jurors from that portion of Clinton county, now embraced in Lamar and Barter townships, attended the Centre county court was in 1839, when these townships were taken from the latter in the formation of the former county. The elder Burnside was on the bench, and while court was in session a man fell dead in the public square in Bellefonte. The incident caeated a great sensation, and immediately the report went forth that the man died of cholera. This reaching the ears of the court, it adjourned suddenly, and every attendant made haste to put as much distance between that supposed cholera-infected spot and his home as possible.

—There are seventeen farmers in the Fiftieth Congress, and, despite what has been said about indifference to agricultural interests, those seventeen men can attract more attention on questions that effect their usual constituents than all the 216 lawyers of the house.

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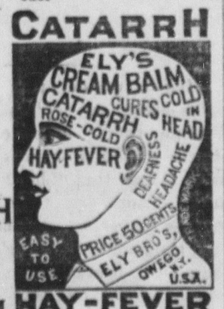

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, - Editor and Proprietor
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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—It is 100 years ago this month that the first Presbyterian General Assembly met in Philadelphia, and on the centennial of it, which is to be observed in Presbyterian churches all over the country on Sunday, the 29th instant, a strong effort is to be put forth to round out the million dollar fund the denomination is trying to raise for the relief of ministers who need assistance.

—It is not fashionable for the gentlemen to wear gloves this winter when they go sleighing with their lady friends. The lady, of course, wears gloves and holds the lines carelessly in one hand, keeping the other hand in her muff. Then if the gentleman's hands become cold (which, of course, they do) he thrusts them both into the other end of the muff and the three hands in so small a compass keep quite comfortable.

—On Monday we noticed the fact that another printing office (the third) has been started in Centre Hall and predicted that a paper would be issued from the office soon. Mr. Mingle, of that place, who was credited with furnishing the funds for the new enterprise, disclaims that he has anything to do with the starting of any printing office in Centre Hall. The new office was started by two young men who are operating it as a legitimate business enterprise.

—The barber shop of Mr. Cal. Green, on High street, has been greatly improved and Mr. Green thus proves himself to be ever on the alert in the line of business. Paper of an attractive and agreeable pattern has been placed on the walls under the superintendence of Mr. S. H. Williams, and it shows not only the good taste of Mr. Green, but also the skill of the gentleman who did the work. Mr. Green is an excellent barber and has a large patronage.

—It is believed that the trouble between the railroad men west of Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Company will be amicably settled this week. It is said the railroad officials have decided to conceed several points. It is expected the company will give an answer tomorrow or Friday. It knew that an advance on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg and other lines would necessitate an advance for the Pennsylvania employes east of Pittsburg also and for that reason gave the matter a thorough study. A leader among the employes said: "While we may not get just what we asked for, we will get enough to satisfy us."

—The heating apparatus recently put in the mill of Gerberich, Hale & Co., was started in operation on Tuesday and gives excellent satisfaction. From a furnace and boiler on the lower floor, the mill is heated throughout by steam. Tuesday was quite a cold day, but the most moderate application of steam kept the temperature of the mill exactly right. For instance, fifteen pounds pressure can be used, but when we were there on, Tuesday only a pound of steam was on supplying all that was required, and the windows in the office were partly open to admit the cool air. This result more than pleases the managers of the mill. The effect is to make all the new machinery run with much greater regularity and smoothness than would otherwise be attainable.

Death of Mary A. Mayes.

Mrs. Mary A. Mayes, wife of John Mayes who resides at Curtin's Works, departed this life on the night of the 12th. She was the last survivor of the family of Andrew Walker, Sr. The writer buried her brother, Andrew, some ten years ago, at an advanced age, while her sister Elizabeth Fetzer, was buried March 7, A. D. 1886, at the age of 66 years, 10 months and 3 days, whom she now has followed at the age of 76 years, 8 mos. and 3 days. Her remains were borne to Messiah's church cemetery followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends who mourn her departure. She was the mother of 18 children of whom 12 are now alive. The funeral services were conducted by the undersigned, with J. B. Proudfoot as undertaker,

REV. J. ZEIGLER.

Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Jones' servant girl—"What do you want?" Servant girl—"Mrs. Jones send her regards and says would you be so kind as to count your children and see if you haven't got one too many, as our Kitty hasn't come home and school has been out two hours"

Over the Snow.

A TRIP TO UNIONVILLE AND HOW IT WAS ENJOYED.

At half-past seven o'clock on Friday evening a congenial company of the young people of this community gathered at Mr. Twitmire's residence at which place they entered a sled preparatory to being whirled swiftly over the road and its snowy surface to Unionville. Four horses drew the load lightly and made rapid speed. At one time the sled came very near being upset, frightening the ladies but adding to the pleasure. An ambitious driver seated in a sleigh with several others attempted the entirely useless feat of passing this load from Bellefonte. This gave rise to a spirited race, in which the other party was not only surpassed in speed, but their sleigh upset strewing the occupants along the road. Their defeat was total, and by the time they had gathered themselves together our party was far out of sight and sound.

They went as far as the home of Mr. Stover, a mile this side of Unionville, where they were welcomed and decided to remain awhile. The ladies of the party were Misses Lizzie Bottorf, Fannie Hutchison, Laura Peters, Blanche Straub, Ella Williams, Kate Olewine, Miss Hoy, and Fannie Twitmire. Two other ladies were met there—Misses Barton and Leathers of Unionville, and Mrs. Stover and her agreeable daughter, Miss Stella. The gentlemen were Frank Graw, Homer Stover, Alton Twitmire, Chaney Hicklin, William Chambers, Charles Wetzel, Charles Pile, James Barnhart, Al. Barry, Thomas Hutchison and Joe Barton—the last mentioned of Unionville.

Miss Barton, of Unionville, was very lively and entertaining, adding greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. The company cannot praise Mrs. Stover and her daughter too highly for the special care they took in looking after the pleasure of their many guests. It rendered the stay there so pleasant that all were loth to leave. The residence is a large brick one and in a spacious unfurnished room, warmed by the cheerful flames in a fire place, the merry spirits of the assembled company found full vent. Games of the most amusing character occupied the time. Miss Barton, by her vivacity, attracted more than ordinary admiration and correspondingly contributed to the enjoyment.

The refreshments supplied by the ladies and supplemented by the hostesses were all that could be desired. It would be impossible to describe all that occurred. As soon as sufficient will to "tear themselves away" could be summoned they again entered the sled and the homeward trip was commenced. At about 3.30 a. m. Bellefonte was reached. Farewell until we meet again.

About the Installation.

A correspondent at Milesburg writes in regard to the installation of officers in Post 261, G. A. R. and of the W. R. C. Corps, No 3, which occurred in that place on Saturday evening, the 14th. Having already published an account of this pleasant affair, we give here only such facts as our first report did not contain.

The officers of the Post who were installed are:

Commander—W H Musser.
Sen V Commander—James McMullen.
Jun V Commander—Thomas Wilson.
Chaplain—Simeon Bathurst.
Surgeon—Simon Parsons.
2r. M—J Miles Green.
O D—W H Shultz.
O G—J Green McGinley.
Adjutant—A G Roger.

Among the officers of the W. R. C who were installed are—

President—Mrs. Adam Crossmyer.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. P. Stonerode.
Secretary—Mrs. Alex Dranchcr.
Conductor—Mrs. George Derr.

Five Ways to Stop or Cure a Cold.

1. Bathe the feet in hot water and drink a pint of lemonade. Then sponge with salt water and remain in a warm room.

2. Bathe face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour.

3. Snuff up the nostrils hot salt water every three hours.

4. Inhale ammonia or menthol.

5. Take four hours' active exercise in the open air.

Summer colds are the worst of all colds, oftentimes, as it is then very difficult to protect one's self properly. A ten-grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning. Anything that will set the blood actively in circulation will do it, whether it be drugs or the use of a buck-saw. *-Medical News*

Francis Murphy Coming.

The Good Templars of Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties will meet in district convention in Bellefonte on Monday and Tuesday of next week (January 23 and 24). On Monday evening a public meeting will be held in the Court House. The meeting will be free and will be addressed by Francis Murphy. The meeting will begin at 7 o'clock to permit Mr. Murphy to depart on the 8.45 train.

—A valuable horse owned by Mr. Harry Curtin was fastened on Monday, at noon, to the iron hitching post in front of John Curtin's residence on Linn street. It was frightened by a passing vehicle and reared, the fleshy part of his hind leg becoming impaled on the post from which it was found impossible to eradicate him. Judge A. O. Furst shot the animal through the head. It is said the horse was valued at from $250 to $300.

Patents Granted

to citizens of Pennsylvania during the past week and reported expressly for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opposite U. S. patent office, Washington, D. C.

S. S. Babbitt, Uniontown, machine for making nut blanks.

W. Blume, Scranton, fifth wheel.

J. F. Bender, Columbia, grip for fan blowers.

G. Chamberlain, Pittsburg, air compressor.

B. J. Coates, Erie, machine for turning cross head pins.

A. M. Dimmick and E. Z. Smith, Wilkesbarre, sectional steam boiler.

G. C. Frazier, Allegheny City, coffin handle.

C. R. Harris, Williamsport, buckle.

J. V. Hawkey, Greensburg, vehicle hub.

A. Keeports, Lancaster, car coupling.

W. D. Kline, Molltown, shoe.

L. H. Leber, York, electric lamp.

W. R. Moore, Unionville, check hook.

T. W. McKee, Towanda, car coupling.

S. S. Morton, Lower Chanceford, shingle sawing machine.

H. A. Myers, Franklin, vehicle spring.

A. Patterson, McKeesport, means for reducing the diameter of tubes.

J. Potter, Morrellville, bolt.

H. M. Rau, Hanover, making tannin extracts.

J. C. Russell, Beaver Falls, making shovels.

J. W. Smith, Mt. Carmel, railway tie.

E. D. Wassell, Pittsburg, treating iron or steel.

Centre County Pomona Grange, No. 13, will meet in Progress Grange Hall, Tuesday, January 31, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. Finance Committee will meet the Secretary and Treasurer at the forenoon session. The following programme of exercises was prepared by a committee for this meeting: Address of welcome, L. C. Rarich, Zion Grange. Response, Worthy Master County Grange. Essay, Sister Anna Bible, Progress Grange. Recitation, Sister Mamie Campbell, Victor Grange. Discussion, What time in the season would be most suitable, and for the best interest of the organization, to hold our annual picnic-exhibition? To be opened by Bro. Deputy George Dale to be followed by three-minute speeches. In connection with the regular order of business will be the installation of officers to serve for the next two years. The fifth degree will be conferred in the evening. Let every Subordinate Grange in the county be represented by delegates and members. All fourth degree members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. JAS. A. KELLER, Master.

JAS. C. GILLILAND, Secretary.

—One of the parents who is interested in the Bellefonte High School, and who knows what he is talking about because he watches the progress of his children who are pupils in the school, was very enthusiastic the other day in telling how rapidly they are progressing and how thorough is the instruction received. It is evident that the instruction given there is not confined to the text book as one of the elements of progress which he notices is the wide extent of the pupils' knowlege and their capacity to condense it in the form of an essay, while at the same time the production shall be one of literary finish and excellence.

WE must believe from the evidence which comes to us by telegraph that the weather in the Northwest, the past week, has been unprecedentedly severe. Such terrible blizzards as were never known before have swept over the country. Many persons were away from their homes when the severest blizzard raged, because it came suddenly and without warning. The day previous to it was one of the fairest of the winter and such a severe storm was not thought of. Hence, hundreds lost their way in the blinding snow storm and sank down to perish.

A BILL has been prepared giving each of the members of Congress a Private Secretary. It is a matter of some doubt whether the work and the intellectual strain imposed upon a member of Congress are so severe as to necessitate such assistance to the great man. Indeed, a good many people are inclined to think that nine out of ten Congressmen are too indolent, rather than too busy: A Private Secretary would only make them worthless.

—It's a wonder that the woman's rights champions don't make a cardinal doctrine of their faith a change in the practice of the woman giving up her name to take that of her husband. Why should it not be just the other way? Or suppose that compound names be the rule, the female retaining her own and adding to it that of her husband. What a quantity of names people would have in the course of many years.

Alexander Adair, of Collins, Wis., picked up a meteoric stone the size of a foot ball near his home recently. His little daughter saw it fall, and the melted snow disclosed the place where it had struck the earth. He sent it to the University professors at Madison for examination.

LEAP YEAR.

How the Fontenelle Club Celebrated on Friday Evening.

The party mentioned on Friday as going in the evening of that day to Centre Hall started about seven o'clock p. m., in a sled most conveniently arranged for the purpose. The guests should always be mentioned first on such occasions so the gentlemen names are given as follows: Walter Lembkey, Frank Lukenbach, Harry Jenkins, George Bayard, Charles Wright, Samuel Nivling, Jerome Harper and Ed. Shaffer. Those who had so courteously planned the event and invited their gentlemen friends were Misses Emma Montgomery, Jennie Lukenbach, Kate Bullock, Jennie Crittenden, Jennie Strickland and Rebie Garman. All of them are, we believe, members of the Fontenelle Club. Their being eight gentlemen and only six ladies, it was found, when a proper division came to be made, that there were two too many of the former. The two in question felt kind of lonely and on this account we will not say who they were.

The journey up the mountain and down the other side was completed without important incident, except that the back of one of the seats came off and one half the party fell out in the snow. The temperature was conveniently cold, but that was carefully guarded against and added to the pleasure of all. At Centre Hall the party invaded the home of Mr. Shope, of the firm of VanPelt & Shope. Mr. Shope and his family exerted their powers to entertain the very merry company of Bellefonters and succeeded most admirably, entitling themselves to the gratitude of their guests. Throughout the evening the ladies carried out the complete leap year idea and, in the music and dancing, were the escorts, their partners yielding most willingly and gracefully to the privilege they only have once in four years—that of being the recipients of many courtesies from the fair sex. The refreshments were choice and enjoyable, and the novelty of the occasion contributed to the rare zest with which each one entered into its pleasures. The return trip was delayed until a late hour.

What "Peculiar" Means.

Applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the word Peculiar is of great importance. It means that Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from other preparations in many vital points, which make it a thoroughly honest and reliable medicine. It is Peculiar, in a strictly medicinal sense: *first*, in the combination of remedial agents used; *second*, in the proportion in which they are prepared; *third*, in the process by which the active curative properties of the medicine are secured. Study these points well, they mean volumes. They make Hood's Sarsaparilla Peculiar in its curative powers, as it accomplishes wonderful cures hitherto unknown, and which give to Hood's Sarsaparilla a clear right to the title of the "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

—When a prize was recently given at the Indian show to the handsomest gentleman it was won by Mr. Will Walters, who is a tailor in Mr. Montgomery's establishment.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will all wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00. *Trial size free.* "At all Druggists'.

—Mrs. Baney, wife of the late George A. Baney, of Tyrone, with her two children, will make their home with relatives in this place until Spring.

Restorative Wine.

If you are weak and suffering from general debility, you should use Speer's Port Grape Wine; it will purify your blood, restore digestion and make you feel like a younger person, in fact it makes you new blood. Speer's vineyards are planted on brown stone shale rock soil containing iron. There is over two miles of carriage drives under grape arbors in his vineyards. For sale by druggists.

Small girl—"Rob, what's a widower, anyhow?" Small boy—"Why, Helen, I'm s'prised at you. It's the husband of a widow, of course."

—The simplest, safest and surest means to relieve the baby of colic and induce slumber is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

—A fellow named Frank Gordon kept all the policemen in Williamsport at bay for a long time and then made his escape.

—Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

—Mr. L. C. Green, the tonsorial artist on High street, has had his shaving parlor all remodeled. Cal is bound to be ahead.

"Kings are like stars, they rise and set." They have headache, cuts, and hurts like meaner men, and are just as sure to call for Salvation Oil.

—On Saturday evening the Grand Army Post of Centre Hall will have a public installation of officers.

—We are astonished at parties who introduce new remedies for coughs when they should know the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Expert Testimony.

J. H. Rittenhouse, C. E., Mining Engineer, of Scranton, Pa., has known the twelve mines of the Tortilita Gold and Silver Mining Co., since 1880, having spent a good portion of that and the following year at these mines. In a letter to the President of the company, Mr. Rittenhouse says: "I have been in a good many mining camps in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and never saw any better indications on the surface or ore in such quantity and of such high grade anywhere as in the Tortilita Camp. To particularize: The Desert mine is a large vein averaging about 8 to 10 feet thick, in one place about 30 feet. Ore taken from it in development assayed from 30 to 40 ounces silver per ton, per 100-ton lot. I think the ore is there in quantity, and that a 10 or 20 stamp mill could be kept busy from it alone. The formation is about the same as Benton. The other mines near the Desert were developed to a more or less extent by several shafts sunk upon the incline, showing well-defined walls and ore about same grade as the Desert. The Eagle is thoroughly defined and with *bold* (for that country) croppings. Ore carries more gold than silver, about $15.00 of the former, and $13.00 of the latter, I think. As for the Jesse Benton and Tom Benton. I think the Jesse Benton is the bonanza of the camp. The average of the bulk of the ore taken from it is 70 to 75 ounces of silver; a little gold occasionally. As this ore was the best, more attention was paid to it and more work done upon it. It was thoroughly proved for a length of about 1,200 feet (twelve hundred) along the claim and the ore found about the same in all parts. I believe the Benton will prove itself to be one of the richest mines in Arizona. All indications point that way."

A limited number of the preferred dividend shares of the stock of the company owning these mines are offered for sale at $2 per share. Address Jos. H. Reall, 57 Broadway, New York, or to 48 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 20-3-2t.

—At the Indian show Miss Curry was considered the most lovely and secured that prize. A man employed at the glass works got the longest nose prize. It is said his nose is not such a wonder, and the votes were cast for him as a joke. Friend Fiedler received four votes. Miss Longacre received the prize for the best composition on Indians.

The Homliest Man in Bellefonte

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, January 17, 1888.

Red Wheat, old, per bushel	90
Mixed Wheat, old	85
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	50
Corn (shelled)	45
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	30
Barley	45
Cloverseed, fair to good	$4 50
do prime and extra prime	4.75
do choice	5.00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 45
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$8.00—$10.00
Nova Scotia Plaster	$8.50

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Provision Markets.

(Corrected weekly by A. C. Moyer & Bro.)

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	12
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	18
Country Hams, per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	15
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	25
New Potatoes, per bushel	75
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12½—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½
Lemons, per dozen	30
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	50
Roller Flour, per sack	$1.25—$1.30—$1.35
Apples, per bushel	65

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. NIXON, Centreport, Mass.

Send for book giving [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

We want good men in every town in this State to take orders for Nursery Stock during

THIS FALL AND WINTER.

Previous experience not required We hire

ON SALARY

And pay our salesmen's expenses. For terms address THE C. L. VAN DUSEN NURSERY CO., Nurseries established 1839. GENEVA, N Y

20 2 4t

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

19 Y 1y

DR. HOBENSACK'S NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS.

A sure and safe specific for weakness and debility of the nervous system, and general exhaustion arising from youthful imprudence, excesses and overwork of body and brain, causing physical and mental weakness, loss of memory and sexual incapacity. CURES OLD and YOUNG. Price $1 per box. Prepared and for sale at Dr. Hobensack's Laboratory, No. 206 N. 2d Street, Phila. Send for circular.

FECHTER'S FAMOUS

FAIRICON!

The above cuts are made from photographs of the discoverer of this wonderful remedy, the first cut showing him while perfectly bald, and the second after he had restored his hair by means of the FAMOUS FAIRICON. This preparation is a perfectly harmless herb remedy, the result of a scientific study of the causes governing the growth of hair, and contains all the elements of which hair is composed. Does not contain any sugar of lead, nitrate of silver or other poisonous substance. We particularly invite those who have unsuccessfully tried some or all of the various so-called hair tonics, restorers, &c., to make a test of the Fairicon, and we will *guarantee* that it brings about a new growth unless the roots of the hair be entirely dried up, which latter occurs very rarely and exists in perhaps not more than five cases out of a hundred.

$1,000 REWARD

payable to anyone who will prove that our statements are not correct.

FAIRICON No. 1, price 50 cents per bottle, is for heads entirely or partially bald.

FAIRICON No. 2, price 75 cents per bottle, is used on the new hair after its appearance.

FAIRICON No. 3, price 75 cents per bottle, is invaluable as a HAIR DRESSER, especially for ladies. If applied to the head occasionally, it will renew the growth of hair that is falling out, keep it smooth and glossy, remove all dandruff and keep the scalp perfectly clean. IT IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP and will preserve the hair of anyone using it, for the balance of life. While it is used, neither total nor partial baldness need be feared.

FECHTER'S FAMOUS FAIRICON is for sale by all druggists or can be sent by the manufacturers on receipt of price. Send for circular containing history of the discovery of this remedy and testimonials from those who have used it.

H. A. FECHTER & CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Trade supplied by E. HEWITT & Co., New Haven, Ct.

1888

THE TIMES!

PHILADELPHIA

CHEAPEST, BRIGHTEST, FRESHEST AND BEST.

The MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER published in Philadelphia.

THE TIMES is the most widely read newspaper published in Philadelphia. Its readers are among the more intelligent, progressive and thrifty people of every faith. It is emphatically an INDEPENDENT newspaper—"Independent in everything; neutral in nothing." Its discussion of public men and public measures is always fearless and in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD—The TIMES has all the facilities of advanced journalism for gathering news from all quarters of the Globe, in addition to that of the Associated Press, now covering the whole world in its scope, making it the perfection of a NEWSPAPER, with everything carefully edited to occupy the smallest space.

THE COMING YEAR will be one of universal public interest in the United States. Party organs will perform their duties as party interests shall demand, but the rapidly growing intelligence and independence of the age calls for the independent newspaper when great political conflicts are to be met. Grave problems of revenue, of finance, of commerce, of industry, of science, of art and of every phase of enlightened progress are in constant course of solution by the people of the Union, and the progressive newspaper is ever in the lead in every struggle for advancement.

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SUNDAY EDITION—16 pages—Handsomely Illustrated, $2.00 a year. WEEKLY, $1.00.

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Address all letters to

THE TIMES,
Chestnut and Eighth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The farm belonging to the Hasson estate and located in Harris township, Centre county, is for sale. It comprises 176 acres of land, all of which is in a good state of cultivation. On it is an old-fashioned log house, a log barn, grain house, hog pen and other outbuildings. Good water on the premises.

TERMS are to be one-half cash. Other payments to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars, inquire of W. W. Leech or W. P. Hasson, the executors, who live near the farm.

Boalsburg, January 10, 1888. 20 2 4t*

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Snow Shoe and Lock Haven, under the firm name of BYERS, HOPKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Nelson Byers retiring from the firm.

The lumber business will be continued by A. C. Hopkins and George Weymouth, under the firm name of HOPKINS & WEYMOUTH, with office at Lock Haven, Pa., the new firm assuming all indebtedness, and collecting all outstanding accounts of the late firm of Byers, Hopkins & Co.

NELSON BYERS,
A. C. HOPKINS,
GEO. WEYMOUTH.

Lock Haven, Pa., Dec. 12, 1887. 19 52 3t

THE JOHNSON TRIAL

AN INNOCENT MAN CONVICTED.

A SCATHING REVIEW OF THE TRIAL

HOW THE CONVICTION WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS ARGUE TO THE JURY ON EVIDENCE THEY DID NOT PRODUCE—WHERE THE COURT ERRED—PARTISAN POLITICS IN THE CASE—HOW THE JURY WAS SELECTED.

Who Committed the Great Crime.

Special correspondence of the DAILY NEWS.

The late trial and conviction of John W. Johnson for the murder of Isaiah Culvey on the 7th of August last, has caused the intelligent and unprejudiced portion of our community to seriously consider the chances a poor innocent and friendless prisoner would have for his life when a great Commonwealth, with indefinate resources of money and measures, with its attorneys, "hungers on" with itching palms for boodle, willing witnesses for a consideration, sluth hounds, all respectively, pecuniarily, politically and enviously interested in his conviction—was filling it. The general opinion is that such a prisoner, under such circumstances, would stand about ten chances for conviction to one for acquittal. Such was John W. Johnson's case as presented before our late term of court for this county.

In nearly all murder trials there are facts in the case known only by the court and attorneys engaged in conducting the case. It is also a fact that the rules adoped by courts governing the conducting of murder trials, frequently preclude witnesses from intelligently telling in a connecting manner what they actually know and would like to tell. Hence, it becomes an easy matter for a shrewd, heartless and unprincipled attorney, to partially, if not wholly, destroy the evidence given by the most honest witnesses.

The Commonwealth holds every citizen to be innocent of crime until *clearly* proven guilty *beyond a reasonable doubt*; that if there is such a doubt in the mind of a single juror, as to the guilt of the prisoner, *the jury must acquit him*, and furthermore, that it is better that ninety-nine guilty persons go free than that one innocent person should suffer. Such is the constitutional ground which this Commonwealth occupies in all criminal cases tried at its tribunal.

With the foregoing incontrovertable premises laid down we proceed to

REVIEW JOHNSON'S TRIAL

in our court, in which the Commonwealth proved the whereabouts of the prisoner from Wednesday morning to Friday evening of the week preceding the murder of the Culvey family, but in no ways connecting Johnson with that crime, which it was in evidence, was committedon Sunday morning after the unfortunate family had ate their breakfast. The defense showed the same thing and also that Johnson in his travels from his home to Klines, and then with Essic Kline to the prisoner's brother-in-law in Tylersville, then back to Klines on Wednesday night, and then to Lock Haven and then back as far as Brown's place on Thursday; from Brown's place to Klines and home on Friday night at 12 o'clock, was on legitimate business, the business to Sugar Valley being to collect some money to pay a note which Justice Sol Peck held against him, and his business to Lock Haven was for advice as to the way to proceed to collect a claim he held against the township for the services of his stepdaughter in taking care of Mrs. Kline, who was a township charge, and to collect a bill against a person for some lumber sold him, and Essic Kline very naturally accompanied him. The defense furthermore showed that before Johnson and Essic Kline reached Kline's home on Friday Mrs. Kline had severely injured one of her limbs, that upon their arrival, Essic went for Doctor Houston, leaving Johnson with Mrs. Kline; that when the Doctor came, James Kline in the meantime having heard of the accident to his mother, came with the physician, hence the meeting of the two Klines and Johnson at Mrs. Kline's, where they all three took dinner on Friday, and as testified to by Mrs. Kline, which dinner Kate Bartlet cooked for them. Also that after leaving Klines on his road home Johnson met Jacob Weaver's boy going to the mill who told Johnson that if he would wait for him at Shaffer's store he could ride home with him, and that he did so and passed through Hublersburg between nine and ten o'clock on Friday night, as testified to by Mr. Brown, and arriving at Jacob Weaver's at about ten o'clock where he stayed until after 12 o'clock and then started for his house, which was but a few rods distant, as testified to by Mr. Weaver. The defense further showed, that owing to the dilapidated state of Johnson's boots, that his feet had become very sore with large blisters on them, as sworn to by Mr. Bechtal and corroberated by Weaver, which caused Johnson to travel slowly, and wait at Shaffer's store for young Weaver to come so that he, Johnson, could ride home with him. Thus far in the trial the Commonwealth has failed to make out even a shadow of a case against Johnson.

The Commonwealth now introduces

YOUNG BIERLY

who lives in Tyleraville, this county, who testified that on Saturday preceeding the Culvey murders, whilst on his way home from Jacksonville, he heard that robberies had been committed in the Narrows which made him afraid; that he stopped at Kline's and told them what he had heard. Whilst at Kline's young Sheets came along in a buggy, and the latter having the fastest horse, he got in the buggy with Sheets and led his own horse and buggy behind; that they drove pretty fast and passed the Culvey premises at 10 o'clock a. m. and when at Bear Run, over one mile from the Culvey house, he saw a man some thirty feet from the road lying along side of a log, his back towards the road, with his face blackened and his hands white, and had on a cut-away coat; that the man was four or five feet high and that man was Johnson.

In Bierly's cross-examination he said, he was riding on the left hand side of the buggy and the person he saw was on the right hand side of the road in the brush, that the side curtains of the buggy were down and he was leading his horse from the hind end of the buggy; that when he told Sheets "there is a man back there, give me your revolver," they were driving past and that Sheets plied his whip to the horse and made him go still faster. In rebuttal of this evidence, Mr. Sheets testified to the fact that himself and Bierly passed through the Narrows on Saturday in the way as told by Bierly, only that it was nine o'clock a. m. when they passed the Culvey place, instead of ten, that they were both afraid; that "when at Bear Run, Bierly said to me, there is a man back there, give me your revolver; he did not say to me that a man was lying by a log with his face black and hands white, or that it was Johnson, at that time, or during our ride to Tylersville." Sheets also testified that there were old logs and stumps along the sides of the road at Bear Run; that he was driving fast through the Narrows; that when Bierly asked him for his revolver he gave his horse the whip and made him go as fast he could trot; that there is a curve in the road at Bear Run and that he saw no man there at that time or on the road through the Narrows."

Is it not a remarkable circumstance that if Bierly recognized Johnson at that time, that he did not tell his companion then, or on the way home that it was Johnson? Had it been them that he recognized Johnson, would he not have said to Sheets, "there is Johnson back there?" If the person had "his face blackened and his hands white lying along side of a log with his back toward Bierly," would not the latter have told Sheets? Is it possible for any one to recognize a person with his face blackened, lying along side of a leg, with his back towards the road, some 25 or 30 feet in the thick brush, in the short space of one and one half seconds of time; which time, if they had been traveling at the rate of 10 miles an hour, would have taken them around the curve in the road out of sight. And all this time Bierly being engaged in holding his horse? If the man imagined to be seen by Bierly had been trying to "conceal himself," as testified to by witness, would not said man have laid down on the opposite side of the log from the road, instead of along side of the log next to the road? If there had actually been a man there, at that time, would not Sheets have seen him? Are not the circumstances and the evidence of Sheets and Bierly sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt in the mind of any reasonable person, that there was a man there. Is not that the only correct conclusion that can be legitimately inferred from the evidence and circumstances?

There can be no doubt that Bierly at a glance, saw a log there, and at the second glance saw a stump, and being badly frightened, and thinking of robbers, imagined it to be a man. The description of the man and the recognition of him as being Johnson never occurred to his fertile mind until long after Johnson's arrest when he undertook to describe his imaginary man according to the description of Johnson, as given in one of Shaffer's many confessions, except as to the hands, which Shaffer said were also blackened, whilst Bierly, having forgotten that part of Shaffer's confession, said they were white.

The Commonweath depended greatly upon the flimsy evidence of Bierly's with its almost certainty of unthruthfulness, for a conviction. Even if it had been Johnson who was seen it did not connect him with the killing of Isaiah Culvey. At best, it would only have been a trifling circumstance unconnected with any other evidence in the case.

THE JEW PEDDLER,

Jacob Klots, or Kots, a Russian Jew, who had been in this country only 8 months, being here only three months before the murders were committed, testified that on Friday night previous to the Culvey murders he stayed at a farm house three or four miles west of Bellefonte, but did not know who he stayed with or the location of the house in which he stayed. That he travelled on the main road, leading from Bellefonte through Hublersburg to Lock Haven, until near Hublersburg, all day without stopping at a single house from the time he started in the morning, to offer any of his geods for sale, or for any other purpose; that the pack he carried on his back weighed 125 pounds; that he saw Johnson's house from the main road a short distance west of Hublersburg, and passed two small houses on his way from the main road to Johnson's; that it was eight o'clock, or half past, when he got to Johnson's and asked for lodging; that at nine o'clock he went up stairs to bed, without his supper and without a light, and got up at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, ate his breakfast and at nine o'clock left his pack and strolled out to find some one who could talk German; returned at five o'clock p. m. having seen no person, and stayed all night in the same room where he slept the night previous, and got up on Monday morning, ate his breakfast and left; that during all that time Johnson was not at home, and also that at first, Mrs. Johnson refused to keep him as she said "her man was not at home." He also testified that he had never been in that country before, and that three months after he rode in a buggy with Chief Westbrook from Lock Haven and showed him Johnson's house. On his cross-examination he could not describe a single article of furniture in the room in which he slept two nights until eight o'clock in the morning, because, he said, he had no light and couldn't see; that on his return from Johnson with Westbrook down the valley he had not told Henry Robb that he had never been in that valley before.

Westbrook then testified, corroberating the Jew's statement as far as their ride together to Johnson's and return, but contradicted Kots by testifying that Johnson's house could *not be seen* from the main road; that it could not be seen even from Weaver's house, on the road leading from main road to Johnson's, that there was a strip of woods between Johnson, Weavers and the main road; that Johnson's house was located on the opposite side of a small ridge running between main road and Weavers, and that Johnson's house could not be seen until you get on top of this ridge. Westbrook was called as a witness by the Commonwealth.

The defense then called Mr. John Fainter, who lives about one half mile from Johnson's, to rebut the improbable story of the Hebrew. He testified that on Sunday, the 7th of August last, he was going past Johnson's house about eight o'clock a. m., that he saw Johnson standing near his house in the road and spoke to him; that Johnson replied that he didn't want to be bothered just then as he was counting the strokes of the church bell that was tolling the death of Mrs. Dietrick, and he passed on to Jacksonville to see one of his daughters.

It was proven by other witnesses that Mrs. Dietrick died that morning and that the church bell tolled her death about the same time of the day as testified to by old Mr. Painter. Henry Robb testified that when Kots, was returning from Johnson's with Westbrook, he told him that he, Kots had never been up the valley before.

The credibility of Kots evidence was destroyed in two material facts: First, by Westbrook's evidence in regard to the visibility of Johnson's house from the main road and from Weaver's house. Second, by the evidence of old Mr. Painter who saw Johnson at his house at the time Kots claimed to be there and testified that Johnson was not there.

Now, it is a well established rule of law, that when one or two material points of a witness, testimony is clearly controverted that the whole of his evidence in the case becomes invalidated and worthless. Not only were the material points of Kots' evidence contriverted, and himself proved a liar, by three witnesses of good repute, but his entire evidence has the appearance of being a fabrication—for instance, he, Kots, not being able to tell where or who he staid with on Friday night—that he travelled all day through a thickly settled country with a heavy pack on his back and never entered a house to offer to sell his goods, or for any other purpose, until he arrived at Johnson's house late in the evening; that he slept two nights in a room, rising in the morning at 8 o'clock, in the month of August, and could not describe any of the furniture in the room because he went to bed up stairs in a strange house without a light. Furthermore, that he walked out on Sunday to find some one to talk German with, and found no one, when it is a well known fact that Mrs. Johnson and the nearest neighbors talk the German language fluently, and besides all these facts, Mrs. Johnson, her daughter and neighbors never saw Kots in that neighborhood until he came with Westbrook some three months after Johnson's arrest.

The Commonwealth claimed conviction on the evidence of Bierly and Kots, which was shown to be false in all its material points and highly improbable in all of its details. Even if Kots' evidence had been true, that "Johnson was not at home on Saturday night and Sunday," that would not connect Johnson with the Culvey murder. On such a small thread of controverted evidence as heretofore shown, the jury was asked to convict and did convict, but it was not the evidence in the case that made them find a verdict of guilty. We will explain that further on.

Why did not the defense prove

JOHNSON'S WHEREABOUTS

on Saturday if he was not guilty? was asked of the jury by one of the attorneys for the Commonwealth. The asker of that question knows very well why it was not done. The question was only one of the many subterfuges resorted to by the same attorney during the trial to "bamboozle" the jury, in order to get their minds off the main facts in the case. The reason why the defense did not prove Johnson's whereabouts on Saturday was, because the Commonwealth did not show him to be away from home on that day by any reliable evidence, and as the law presumes, and correctly infers, that when a person's presence is not *clearly* shown away from his domicile that he is at his own home, consequently counsel for defense thought that by so doing it would be uselessly occupying the valuable time of the Court by prolonging the trial. The facts could have been established by three or four witnesses that Johnson was at home all day Saturday doctoring his sore and blistered feet, as well as on Sunday.

We will now proceed to explain how the

CONVICTION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The week previous to Johnson's trial representations were made to Luther J. Shaffer, who is under sentence of death for the murder of the Culveys, if he would make a confession in which he would implicate Johnson as the chief actor in, and instigator of, the Culvey tragedy that his, Shaffer's, case would be taken before the Board of Pardons and his death sentence commuted to imprisonment.

Shaffer, the convicted murderer, made the confession as requested, which was promptly published in the Clinton *Democrat*, the political mouth piece of the dominant faction of the democratic party in this county, and read by the public. Nearly all the jurymen on Johnson's trial read that confession before they entered the jury box.

The confession made, charging Johnson with being the principal in the crime, the counsel for commonwealth must have evidence that would coincide or corrobor ate Shaffer's story, hence we have the evidence in court of young Bierly and Kots.

As evidence corroberating our statement. On the first day of Johnson's trial there appeared simultaneously in the Philadelphia *Times*, Harrisburg *Patriot* and Clinton *Democrat* a paragraph stating that "Shaffer's case had been taken before the Board of Pardons and that body had agreed to act on it soon," there not being one word of truth in the whole paragraph, but the publishing of it, in that way, had the desired effect on the public and jury, that of creating further prejudice against Johnson. In partisan politics such action would have been styled a "political trick," in legal jurisprudence, the English language is not corrupt enough to give such action a name.

The whole object of that confession and the paragraph about the Pardoning Board, was to make the public and jury believe that Johnson was the sole instigator and principal actor in the murder, and that Shaffer was an unwilling accessory to the fact, which was the prevailing opinion in the Sugar valley district.

The counsel for the Commonwealth having the last speech, addressed the Court and jury for two hours and twenty-five minutes. The first twenty-five minutes was occupied in addressing the Court; the next twenty minutes in describing the murdered victims and their surroundings; then thirty minutes in criticising the address of one of the counsel for the defense and then for one hour and ten minutes he expatiated on evidence he said the Commonwealth could have produced but was prevented and that given by Bierly and Kots. Said supposed evidence was fitted to correspond, to a certain extent, with Shaffer's confession. Never before has the writer ever heard of an attorney being permitted by the Court to comment to a jury on testimony not given it.

PARTISAN POLITICAL BIAS.

The Democratic party of this, Clinton county, is divided into two cliques. One of the counsel for the Commonwealth is the leader of the dominant faction and is an aspirant for future political honors at the hands of his party. One of the counsel for the defense belongs to the minority faction of the Democratic party of the county. Jurors called who belonged to the latter faction were excluded from the jury box. The Sugar Valley district is a strong Democratic one and sends a large number of delegates to the county nominating convention, and is also the district where the prejudice against Johnson has become a maniac. The foregoing facts, taken with the errors of the Court, fully explain why an innocent man was convicted of a crime that he knew no more about than the President of the United States.

Any other innocent person tried under the same circumstances would have been convicted. The writer of this has great confidence in the honor, wisdom and integrity of the presiding judge and besides he will not hesitate to set the unwarranted verdict aside and grant a new trial to Johnson.

SHAFFER THE ONLY GUILTY PARTY.

A short time after Luther J. Shaffer's arrest, he, in confidence, told four of the leading and prominent citizens of this city, the full particulars of the Culvey tragedy; that he, Shaffer, committed the crime alone, why he committed it, where how and what for, which confession agrees in nearly every particular with the evidence given in his trial and considerable of the testimony produced in Johnson's trial.

Shaffer imparted this information to these gentlemen in such a way that they could not testify to the fact in open court without violating a sacred obligation taken by them, but knowing Johnson to be innocent, and that Shaffer is the only guilty party, they will not suffer an innocent party to be executed.

As stated by Shaffer to these gentlemen, *lust* was the cause and *self protection* from a criminal prosecution the *motive* for committing the crime. He told them that after committing the robberies he stayed all night with the Culveys on Saturday night and ate his breakfast with them on Sunday morning, and when Isaiah went to cut some grass for his horses out of sight from the house, and when Nora Culvey was coming from the run with a bucket of water, he met her and undertook to throw her down; that she tore loose from him and ran acress the run toward the barn, screaming; that whilst she was running he shot her through the shoulder with his revolver and then ran and caught her by her right arm and shot her twice, the last shot striking her in the head, producing instant death. By this time Isaiah made his appearance and he shot him in the head causing his immediate death. He said "if he had not killed them both they would have sent him to the penitentiary for attempting to commit a rape."

Such is the statement made to these gentlemen by Luther J. Shaffer soon after his arrest, and it agrees with the main evidence given in both his own and Johnson's trials, for it was in evidence that three unwashed plates, and three unwashed cups and saucers, were found in the house and that the little child ate off a small dish of its own. It was also in evidence that a pailful of water was found half way between the run and the house, where Shaffer alleged he made the first assault on Nora Culvey. It was in evidence that clean clothes, with a man's and a woman's hat on top of them were lying on a table in the room and that the little child had on its "every day" dress. Also that pealed and sliced potatoes were in a vessel partially covered with water, so that upon their return from the funeral which they had planned to attend, supper could be prepared quickly. It was in evidence that the shot *through* the shoulder came from behind and other evidence corroberating Shaffer's first statement, and that smoke was seen issuing from the Culvey's stove pipe at about 8 o'clock on that Sunday morning. Besides all that evidence, three witnesses testified on Shaffer's trial that they had talked with the prisoner about the murders at some of the lumber camps on Youngwomans creek, and that Shaffer told them that he had heard of the three men being arrested for the crime, but that they had not got the right *one* yet and never would get *him*.

WHEN THE COURT ERRED.

The court erred, we think, in permitting counsel for Commonwealth to present to the jury, and comment on it, evidence not given in the trial. The court erred in his charge to the jury by not being explicit enough in regard to its passing upon evidence not given, as argued to the jury by counsel for Commonwealth. The court erred by stating in his charge that as "Johnson did not show his whereabouts on Saturday that fact was a circumstance to be considered by the jury in passing upon the question at issue."

The writer of this is not personally acquainted with either of the two prisoners arrested and tried for the Culvey murders, neither was he acquainted with any of the Culveys. He is, however, personally acquainted with all the counsel engaged in the two trials and the Court, and is on friendly terms with them all, and his only object is to see that the guilty are punished and that the innocent go free. Any person feeling agrieved at this history of the case will have that grievance considered by addressing the writer whose name will be furnished him by the publisher of the NEWS for that purpose only, but not out of curiosity.

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Lock Haven, Pa., Dec. 16, 1888.

Steady employment during the Fall and Winter on salary is offered in another column by the VanDusens of Geneva. They are an old and reliable firm. 20 1 4t

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In Philadelphia the other day two three-card monte men were called upon to explain their tricks. The judge and jury were all attention while the dexterous manipulators of the cards showed how they had worked the cards and swindled their victim.

—Many diseases date their origin from functional disturbance of the stomach and liver. Laxador always corrects these abnormal conditions.

Fall and winter season 1887 and 1888. Full line of *overcoatings, suitings and pantaloonings*. Leave your order LOW.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors.

STRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, in Boggs township, on or about November 1, 1887, a two-year-old red Heifer, with white face, white stripe on belly, white hind legs; no other marks. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of according to law. ELIAS HANCOCK.

Milesburg, Dec. 17, 1887. 19 51 3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of John Shannon, deceased, late of Centre county. The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said court to make distribution of balance of funds in the hands of the accountant, gives notice that he will be in his office, in Bellefonte, Pa., February 11th, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock a. m., for the duties of his appointment, where parties interested will be heard. E. R. CHAMBERS,

29 1 3t Auditor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre and Huntingdon and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of January, being the 23rd day of Jan'y, 1888, and to continue two weeks, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the fourth Monday, the 23rd day of January, 1888, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1887, and in the one hundred and twelfth year of the independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER,

20 2 4t Sheriff

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,

—OF—

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

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Prof. Owen,
Matthew Arnold,
Dr. W. B. Carpenter,
E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.
James Anthony Froude,
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E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
25 Bond Street, New York.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the last will of Richard Catlow, deceased, by virtue of the powers contained in said will, and a decree of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all that certain house and lot of ground situate in Unionville, bounded on the north by Plank Road Street, on the east by lot of A. J. Griest, on the south by an alley and on the west by an alley, containing 95 feet front and 120 feet in depth, being two lots, one containing 60 feet, and the other 35 feet in front and each 120 feet in depth. The one of said lots having erected on it a two-story frame dwelling house 18x30 feet, and a wood house. These lots will be sold either separately or together, so as to secure the best price for the entire property.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. in cash when the property is knocked down; balance of one-third on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and one-third in two years, the latter two payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, accompanied by insurance to be transferred as collateral security. HARVEY HOOVER,

Executor of, &c., of RICHARD CATTOW, Dec'd.

19 52 4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all that certain dwelling house and lot of ground situate in Pine Grove Mills, (formerly Pattonville) Ferguson township, known as Lot No. 4 in the plan of Pattonville, being 50 feet front on Juniata Street, and extending south 180 feet to an alley, and known as the "O'Bryan Tavern Stand," having thereon erected a large frame house, stable and usual outbuildings. The property is now in possession of Mrs. Robert Brett. Possession will be given the purchaser on the 1st of April next.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. when the property is knocked down; balance of one-third on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year and one-third in two years; the latter two payments to bear interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property, accompanied by insurance as collateral J. W. GEPHART,

Administrator of T. F. PATTON, Dec'd.

19 52 4t

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

A Rare Piece of Paper.

The Wellsboro *Advocate* says that William Seasholtz, of Nauvoo, is the owner of a rare piece of paper money, a Pennsylvania twenty shilling note, issued when the State was a British Colony. The paper is as heavy as light card board, and over its surface are bright particles like mica. In size it is about 3 by 3½ inches. On the face side are pillars standing upon a base and reaching nearly to the top of the paper. Across the top are the words, "Twenty Shillings." Through the centre of the letters is a red band. Below the words is "No. 25322," the figures made with a pen, below which it reads as follows: "Twenty Shillings. According to an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the 23d year of the reign of His Majesty, George III. Dated the first day of October, 1773, Rob. Tuckniss, Bened Dorsey, John Lownes." To the right and above the names is a seal with Justice and Mercy" upon it, and surrounded by four crowns, the "X X" appears three times across the bottom, and the last half of a number of words are in red ink. On the reverse side is a Pennsylvania landscape, a river, ploughed fields, and a log house, with its outbuildings. Across the top are the words "Twenty Shillings" is also printed in the border on each side. The note is perfect and has been carefully preserved, We do not think there is another like it in the county.

State Board of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agriculture and General Farmers' Institute will be held in the Supreme Court room in Harrisburg, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 25 and 26. An interesting programme has been prepared. Special attention will be given to matters relating to forestry, and papers will be read on the subject by Dr. J. M. Anders, of Philadelphia; M. A. Buckhout, of Pennsylvania State college; Prof. J. T. Rothrock, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. E. E. Higbee, superintendent of public instruction; B. E. Fernow, chief of the division of forestry of the agricultural department at Washington, and others. Other matters pertaining to agriculture will receive attention, and the exercises throughout will be replete with interesting information. At any time during the continuance of the sessions, any proper question, if handed to the secretary, will be referred to some person supposed to be competent to give an answer, and after the reading of each essay an opportunity will be given those present to ask any questions of the essayist. All present are cordially invited to ask questions, as the Board recognizes the fact that such questions often call out or explain important facts otherwise overlooked.

A New Departure.

In order to afford the opportunity of a pleasant trip to Florida to every one who has the leisure to go, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for two personally conducted pleasure tours to that sunny land. The dates of the tours are fixed for January 26th and February 9th. The tourists will be carried through to Jacksonville via Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, by a special train of day coaches and Pullman buffet sleeping cars, running on a fast schedule. The tourist agent of the company, assisted by a chaperon, who will have a special care to the ladies unescorted, will direct the party. Round trip tickets, including sleeping car accommodations and meals *en route* in both directions, good for the return trip for fifteen days, will be sold at a rate of about $42.50 from Philadelphia and $45.00 from New York. The party in each case will be limited to 150 persons. Names may be entered on the list at any time in advance.

Detailed information as to the tours will be published within a few days.

Grow Potatoes.

What are our farmers about that they do not grow enough potatoes for the home market? During the past fortnight, says a New York letter, we have imported from Scotch, Irish and German ports upwards of $100,000 worth of the esculent, and people who are well informed in the market say the movement promises to continue until a possible glut will bring prices down to a point at which there will be no profit in buying abroad. At present the wholesale quotation are $1.70 to $2 per sack for Scotch; $1.90 Irish, and $1@1.50 German. Last year our total importations from all countries amounted to $650,000. The duty is 15 cents a bushel. The potato crop is as good a one as can be raised. It is worth giving careful attention to with a view to the cultivation as the vegetable requires.

—The Bedford Springs Company met Wednesday and decided to build a bottling establishment at the springs and to ship the water over the country, as there has been a great deal of spurious Bedford water forced on the public. It will be put up in original packages at the Springs and labeled, so as to do away with the possibility of imitation. The Company has $300,000 invested in the springs, and is composed of the following named genlemen: John Dalzell, President; J M. Bailey, Treasurer; P. C. Knox, John W. Chalfant, W. E. Schmertz, D. T. Watson, J. H. Lippencott, M. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, and Colonel William Hartley, of Bedford.

—A dispatch from Pittsburg under date of yesterday says: "The officials of the Pennsylvania Company have not yet answered the petition of their employes for an advance of wages, and, according to the statement for higher wages, the men are getting restless at the delay. "We are determined to have the increase," said he, "and unless answer is given in before next Wednesday a strike extending over the entire system, will be inaugurated." He stated further that 95 per cent of the men employed by the Pennsylvania Company are members of the railway labor organization, and if a strike is ordered they will all come out. At the headquarters the petitions of the employes are still under consideration. It is the desire of the Company to act justly by their men, and to do this requires time. They expect to have a reply ready in a few days."

—The press of the country is making the $45,000 verdict in the Campbell-Arbuckle case the subject of much comment. The tenor of these comments is fairly reflected in what the Philadelphia *Times* says, to wit: "They were mature lovers, both of them. Fifty year-old Baby Bunting and thirty-five-year old Bunnie had arrived at that period in life in which it is impossible to make love by halves. The public can quote the proverb about there being no fools like old fools if it likes, but it should not forget that they were old fools and couldn't help themselves." The general impression is that Baby Bunting deserved to pay for his folly. The presumption is that he considers himself well out of a scrape into the like of which others besides him have involved themselves and came out less fortunately.

What am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhoea or Constipation may by a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

—At the State department the following charters were granted: The Bangor Manufacturing Company, of Bangor, Northampton county; capital $10,000. Edge Hill Furnace Company, of Edge Hill, Montgomery county: capital $200,000. Turtle Creek Valley Water Company, of Pittsburg; capitul $50,000. Constitutional Building Association, of Philadelphia; capital $1,000,000. Integrity Building Association, of Philadelphia; capital $1,000,000. Standard Building and Loan Association, of Altoona; capital $1,000,000. The Dunblane Land and Improvement Company; capital $00,000.

The Art of Preserving

The teeth and gums, is not by any means a lost art. Minot's Dentifrice will preserve them. For 25 cents, the price of it, any one can have beautiful white teeth, and strong healthy gums. It's within the reach of all who desire this treasure.

—Among the sledding parties which went from Bellefonte on Friday evening was one which stopped at the residence of Mr. Frank T. Wallace, in Milesburg, where the time was spent most enjoyably. They were taken to their destination by Mr. Alf. Baum, than whom no one handles the reins more skillfully. The company was large and merry music was one of the enlivening features led by Young's orchestra from Lock Haven. May it be often repeated.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from, horses blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist, Bellefonte. 20-2-6m.

—The Bellefonte people are somewhat fortunate in regard to the supplies of coal. The judiciousness of the dealers here in supplying their yards with very large quantities of coal early in the fall can now be taken advantage of by the people. The increase in the price here is very slight and a dealer told us yesterday that he was receiving ten more cars at the same price.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist, Bellefonte. 20-2-6m.

—The railroad earnings for the closing week in December are satisfactory. They show a gain, as compared with the corresponding week in 1886, of nearly 13 per cent. The earnings in 1888 will be compared with figures revealing a large increase in income, but the prospects now are that the exhibit will be favorable, even when submitted to this test.

Read the Death Roll.

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis, slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

—Inside the Bush Arcade building the men are actively employed in fitting up the store rooms. The two on the corner, where the furniture and carpet store is to be located, will be very pleasantly arranged and furnished in handsome style. The front of the two store rooms will be nearly all plate glass through which a flood of light will beautify the interior. The woodwork is of solid oak. Two graceful archways between the store rooms add to the effect.

New Year's Greeting.

At the opening of a new year we extend to all our readers the compliments of the season, and wish them all health, happiness and prosperity. To secure the first we know of no better service we can render than to commend Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, the best tonic and vitalizer for men, women and children ever produced. For ladies who are suffering from general debility and diseases peculiar to their sex, it has no equal. For fifteen years it has been the standard remedy in many localities, and has received higher endorsement from physicians and persons who have been benefited by its use than any other medicine ever introduced.

—An extraordinary feature of the recent storm on the Northern Pacific coast was the breaking of the glass in Aillamook Lighthouse, at the mouth of the Columbia river. The lighthouse tower is 190 feet above the sea level, yet huge waves, rolled up by a southeaster, swept over the top of the lighthouse and extinguished the light.

This is Good Enough.

Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kalkasa, Mich., says: "I owe my life solely to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. I had liver and kidney disease, and for five years was unable to go about. I am now well, and can do a man's work on my farm. I shall always hold up both hands for Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Price $1.000 a bottle, six for $5.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* is informed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has notified operators shipping bituminous coal from the Clearfield region that, until further notice, the company's cars cannot be used in transporting soft coal outside of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, excepting to fill existing contracts.

DR. KILMER & CO., of Birmingham, N. Y., are now working a night and day force to supply the druggists' orders for their Swamp-Root Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.—*Binghampton Daily Republican.*

YOU can be cured of your RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA or NERVOUS HEADACHE by using ATH-LO-PHO-ROS.
TRY IT
Where's the Man that we can't cure.
For years it has been thoroughly tested and is today the only successful remedy for these diseases
Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture "MOORISH GIRL"
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COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.

Tortilita Gold & Silver Mining Co.,

JOSEPH H. REALL, President,
42-48 Congress St., Boston,
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Shares $2 each in any size Lots.

The twelve Mines and mill of this company have been examined by the eminent English mining engineer, Mr. Francis D. Taylor, 24 Merchants' Exchange, Boston, who reports the property as represented. It is the best in America for its capitalization. 20 1 8m

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION! We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment a home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable Persons o either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer, To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Railroads

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, November 18, 1887.

	WESTWARD	Exp A.M	Mail P.M.
Leave	Lock Haven	9 00	3 40
	Flemington	9 05	3 45
	Mill Hall	9 09	3 48
	Beech Creek	9 25	4 03
	Eagleville f	9 30	4 08
	Howard	9 44	4 22
	Mount Eagle f	9 54	4 32
	Curtin	10 01	4 38
	Milesburg	10 12	4 48
	Bellefonte	10 25	5 00
	Milesburg	10 35	5 10
	Snow Shoe Int	10 38	5 14
	Unionville	10 48	5 24
	Julian	11 59	5 35
	Martha	11 09	5 47
	Port Matilda	11 19	5 56
	Hannah f	11 26	6 05
	Fowler f	11 29	6 08
	Dix f	17 32	6 11
	Bald Eagle	11 38	6 19
	Vail	11 43	6 24
Arrive at	Tyrone	11 55	6 37
	EASTWARD	P.M.	A
Leave	Tyrone	7 15	8 10
	East Tyrone	7 22	8 17
	Vail	7 28	8 20
	Bald Eagle	7 33	25
	Dix f	7 39	30
	Fowler f	7 42	8 32
	Hannah f	7 46	8 36
	Port Matilda	7 55	8 48
	Martha	8 05	8 51
	Julian	8 15	8 59
	Unionville	8 25	9 10
	Snow Shoe Int	8 35	9 18
	Milesburg	8 39	9 22
	Bellefonte	8 49	5 32
	Milesburg	9 01	9 47
	Curtin	9 11	10 01
	Mount Eagle f	9 17	10 06
	Howard	9 27	10 16
	Eagleville f	9 40	10 30
	Beech Creek	9 45	10 35
	Mill Hall	16 01	16 50
	Flemington f	10 05	10 54
Arrive at	Lock Haven	10 10	11 00

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 13th, 1887.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6:45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8:45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte 9.42 a m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.50 a m
Leaves Snow Shoe 3.15 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 5.29 p m
Leaves Bellefonte at 8:05 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Sup't

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, Nov. 13th, 1887.

	WESTWARD.	Mixed. P.M.	Mixed A.M.
Leave	Scotia	12 15	5 00
	Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
	Penn'a Furnace	1 05	5 40
	Hostler f	1 11	5 50
	Marengo f	1 17	5 55
	Loveville f	1 20	6 00
	Furnace Road f	1 27	6 10
	Dungarvin	1 30	6.15
	Warriors Mark	1 50	6 25
	Pennington	2 07	6 40
	Weston Mill f	2 20	6 50
	L. and T. June	2 26	6 55
	Tyrone	2 35	6 58
	EASTWARD.	Mixed. P.M.	Mixed A.M
Leave	Tyrone	4 30	9 20
	L. & T. June	4 34	9 25
	Weston Mill f	4 40	9 33
	Pennington	4 55	9 48
	Warriors Mark	5 05	9 58
	Dungarvin	5.17	10.09
	Furnace Road f	5 26	10 12
	Loveville f	5 26	10 16
	Marengo f	5 30	10 22
	Hostler f	5 40	10 38
	Penn'a Furnace	5 50	10 44
	Fairbrook	6 05	11 03
	Scotia	6 25	11 30

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 20th, 1887.

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m
.0	5.50	1.30	.....MONTANDON.....	5.30	9.10	5.45
1.5	6.15	1.40	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.00	5.35
1.5	6.15	1.40	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar	.....	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	1.48	.....Biehl f.....	.....	8.51	5.26
6.8	6.30	1.55	.....Vicksburg f.....	.....	8.45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2.05	... MIFFLINBURG...	.....	8.35	5.08
13.1	6.48	2.11	.....Barber f.....	.....	8.29	5.01
15.2	6.54	2.16	.....Swengle f.....	.....	8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2.20	.....Millmont.....	.....	8.22	4.53
18.6	7.05	2.30	.....LAURELTON.....	.....	8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	2.37	.....Pardee f.....	.....	8.01	4.30
24.7	7.15	2.40	.....Welker f.....	.....	7.57	4.24
28.9	7.30	2.55	.....Cherry Run f.....	.....	7.48	4.16
32.2	7.40	3.03	..Paddy Mt. Tunnel f..	.....	7.40	4.08
33.9	7.45	3.09	.....Fowler f.....	.....	7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.15	.....Coburn	.....	7.27	3.55
39.6	7.58	3.25	.....Zerby f.....	.....	7.19	3.45
43.4	8.10	3.35	.....Rising Springs.....	.....	7.10	3.35
46.2	8.18	3.45	.....Penn's Cave f.....	.....	7.00	3.27
49.2	8.25	3.54	....CENTRE HALL.....	.....	6.52	3.20
51.6	8.33	3.59	.....Gregg f.....	.....	6.43	3.13
54.6	8.42	4.08	.....Linden Hall.....	.....	6.36	3.05
56.7	8.48	4.15	.....OAK HALL.....	.....	6.30	3.00
58.3	8.52	4.19	.....LEMONT.....	.....	6.25	2.55
60.2	8.59	4.25	.....Dale Summit f.....	.....	6.20	2.50
63.9	9.09	4.35	.....Pleasant Gap f.....	.....	6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	4.41	.....Axeman f.....	.....	6.04	2.34
67.4	9.20	4.45	.....BELLEFONTE.....	.....	6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH.....General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON.....General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL.....Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD.—To take effect Monday, Oct. 17, 1887.

EASTWARD. No. 4.	No. 2.	Dis.	STATIONS.	Dis.	WESTWARD. No. 1.	No. 3
P. M.	A. M.				A. M	P. M
6 19	9 14	18.	Ar..Bellefte..Lv	0.	6 30	3 30
6 09	8 59	14.7	...Hastings, F....	3.2	6 42	3 43
6 00	8 52	12.5	.....Hunters	5.5	6 48	3 50
5 56	8 47	11.2	.....Fillmore	6.8	6 54	3 55
5 51	8 42	10.	.....Sellers, F.....	8.	6 58	4 00
5 46	8 36	8.	.....Waddles	10.	7 04	4 06
5 25	8 11	3.2	...Thompson, F..	14.8	7 26	4 32
5 20	8 07	2.	.....Krumrine ...	16.	7 30	4 37
5 13	8 00	0.	...State College,..	18.	7 36	4 43

Trains will stop at stations marked F when signal is given or notice to Conducter.
Trains 2 and 4 connect with Trains East and West on Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and Snow Shoe Branch.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 13th, 1887:

		WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 50 a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in		Bellefonte at	5 00 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"		Renovo	9 00 p m
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Phil'a	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	W'm'sport	10 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
"	arr. at	Renovo	12 30 p m
		EASTWARD.	
Sea Shore EXPRESS	leaves	L. Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jer'y S're	7 35 a m
"	"	W'msp't	8 15 a m
"	arr. at	Harrisb'g	11 30 a m
"	"	Phila'phia	3 15 p m
DAY EXP	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"		Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 a m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 20 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo daily	4 05 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisb'g	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. R. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with train on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

NEVER FAILS TO CRUE DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, COLIC, FLATULENCE, &c

PARKER'S CHOLERA DROPS

SURE. PROMPT. INFALLIBLE.

TRIAL BOTTLE, 10 CTS. LARGE BOTTLE, 50 CTS.

A SINGLE DOSE AFFORDS IMMEDIATE RELIEF!

Dr. W. J. BROWN, of Woodbine, Kentucky, says: "I always prescribe PARKER'S CHOLERA DROPS for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, etc. It answers every purpose for which it is put up."
PHILIP COOK, Selma, Kansas, says: "I shall never be without PARKER'S CHOLERA DROPS. They cured me of a case of Colic which had doubled me up with pain."
For sale by F. POTTS GREEN, High St., Bellefonte, Pa.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY. THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUSNESS. VIGOROUS HEALTH

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health.

To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet &c.

Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to plunder their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The blood animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

An Effective Leap Year Minister

Cincinnati Times-Star.

A story comes from over the water of some good advice which Rev. Dr. Moore, once the pastor of the Central Christian church, this city, gave not long ago to a young lady member of his London congregation. The young lady is an orphan and was desperately in love with one young man while she was being courted by another. The young man she loved had shown her a good deal of brotherly love for several years, but no word of sentiment had ever passed between them. Finally the young man who had courted her steadily for months proposed matrimony. The young lady did not want to accept, since she loved the other fellow, and she did not want to run the risk of dying an old maid by a flat refusal, because this young man for a husband was better than no husband at all. Finally putting the suitor off, in desperate straits she went to Dr. Moore.

"Did you say the young man you love had showed you some attention?" asked Dr. Moore.

"Yes, but only as a brother."

"I'll tell you what to do. Just sit down and ask his advice. Tell him the fact that you are an orphan, with no one to counsel, leads you to come to him for help. Tell him frankly of the young man's proposal and of your hesitancy about accepting a husband, and then tell me the result."

In a few days the young lady appeared at the doctor's study as happy as a meadow lark in June. She had written the letter the doctor had advised, and as quickly as a train could travel between the home of the man she loved and her home an answer came.

"Don't accept; I'll see you to-morrow," when he confessed his love and said he had never avowed it before because he was waiting till his income would warrant a discussion of matrimony. He did not want to marry anybody else under the sun but her, and she told him she didn't intend to marry the other fellow any of the time, and then—

"Married—At the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. Dr. Moore," etc.

An Affectionate Dog.

"Have you seen papa's new dog. Carlo?" she asked, as they sat together in the parlor.

"Yes," he replied, somewhat uneasily, "I have had the pleasure of meeting the dog."

"Isn't he splendid? He is so affectionate."

"I noticed that he was very demonstrative," returned he, as he moved uneasily in the chair.

"He is a very playful animal, too. I never saw one more playful in all my life."

"I am glad to hear you say that."

"Because I was a little bit afraid that when he bit the piece out of leg to-night he was in earnest. But if he was only in play of course it's all right. I can take fun as well as anybody."

Whitney is Settled.

"Daniel."

"Yes, sire."

"It's my opinion that Secretary Whitney is no longer fit to be at the head of the Navy Department."

"Wherefore, sire?"

"Well, he was talking yesterday about a dry dock."

"Yes sire, go on."

"And I asked him what a dry dock was."

"Yes, sire; proceed."

"And he said a dry doc was a thirsty physician."

"He must go, sire."

Among the gorgeous appointments of Robert Garrett's million-dollar mansion in Baltimore is a bathing pool modeled after the famous bath of an old French king. It is constructed of silver and Tennessee marble, and the water is conducted to it through brass pipes and gold-plated faucets.

FISHING TACKLE ShotGuns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.

SEINES, NETS, TENTS and SPORTING GOODS.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $5 to $40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns, $5 to $35. Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $12. Revolvers, $1 to 20. Double Action Self Cockers, $2.50 to $10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send 2 cents for Illustrated Catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

N. B.—This is a 20 year old, reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

19-38 26t

SUFFERING WOMEN MARRIED OR SINGLE, When troubled with those annoying Irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weaknesses so peculiar to their sex, should Use DR. DuCHOINE'S Celebrated FEMALE REGULATING PILLS. They are Strengthening to the entire system, impart tone, vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and mind. Sent by mail, securely sealed, $1. Address, Dr. Harter Medicine Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

10 44 1y

EDUCATION AT SMALL COST.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

CENTRAL State Normal School,

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

Winter Term of 12 Weeks opens TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1888,
Spring Term of 14 Weeks opens TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1888.

Beginning with the Winter Term, January 3, 1888.

Heat, furnished room and board for only $2.50 a week.
Tuition, $1.25 a week
To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 Cents a week as aid. This can be subtracted from the cost of tuition.
Besides the weekly aid, the State gives 50 Dollars at graduation.
The net cost for heat, furnished room, board and tuition for the winter term of 12 weeks is only $39.00 and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only $45.50.
Those who pass their Junior Examination next Spring and enter the Senior Class, can attend a whole year of 42 weeks at the net cost of only $86.50 provided they graduate and receive the weekly aid of 50 cents a week and the 50 dollars additional.
This is an opportunity that should be improved by everyone who looks forward to teaching as a profession.
The faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments.
Four of the instructors are honored graduates of Colleges. The school possesses rare cabinets and valuable apparatus for illustrating the sciences.
The Model School is conducted after the manner of the best training schools.
At the last session of the legislature the Central State Normal School received two appropriations aggregating twenty-five thousand dollars. This money has been used in putting the building in excellent order.
Hydrants, water-closets and bath rooms may be found on the different floors All rooms are completely furnished. The student should bring his own towels and napkins. Washing may be obtained in the building at a small cost.
Students may enter at any time. Lock Haven is accessible by rail from all directions.
For the beauty and healthfulness of its location the Central State Normal School is admired and praised.
We will be glad to correspond with any one who is interested.
Choice rooms reserved on application. STUDENTS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE Address:
JAMES ELDON, A. M. PRINCIPAL,
CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
19-30-1y. LOCK HAVEN, PA.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. feb11 1y D&W

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—New moon on Friday.

Action is really the life of business.

—Altoona wants a $75,000 public building.

—House plants are taking their annual freeze.

—Great concert at Coburn to-morrow evening.

—Wrap up the hydrants to keep them from freezing.

—The Spring Mills creamery is churning 10,000 pounds of butter per month.

—JAMES G. BLAINE is a grandpapa, and this recently arrived grandson is James G. Blaine III.

—To be a gentleman does not depend upon the tailor or the toilet. Good manners count for more than good clothes.

—An engine left the track near the depot Friday morning and caused considerable delay to arriving and departing trains.

—A protracted meeting began on Tuesday evening in the A. M. E. church. On the first night there were two conversions.

—Policeman Joshua Folk has been ill for several days past, although he is on deck as usual. We hope he will soon be entirely well.

—It is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring out.

—A lady's black silk mitten, almost new, was found on Tuesday evening and left at this office. The owner can receive property by calling for it.

—Johnny Miller, the 6-year-old son of Jerry Miller, of Centre Hall, fell from a hay mow, a few days ago, to the ground, injuring his head very severely.

—The Bellefonte Furnace Company (Collins Brothers) expect to begin making iron about the 20th inst. Many of the furnace men are already here.

—At Hallock, a place in the far northwest, on Wednesday, a spirit thermometer registered 54 degrees below zero, the bottom of the register being reached.

—A man was seen climbing to the very top of the Presbyterian church spire this morning. When we asked him his name he replied: "I am the Price of Coal."

—A convention of "Representative Grangers" from various portions of the country, began its sessions on Wednesday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.

—The moon was totally eclipsed at 3 30 o'clock on Tuesday. But as the eclipse was only visible on the Pacific coast we did not go to the trouble of smoking glass in order to see it.

—Simon Ruhle, formerly of Centre Hall and now living in Kansas, was so unfortunate a few days ago, while hunting, to receive a shot in one of his eyes, destroying the sight of that organ.

—The railroad people succeeded in getting the locomotive on the track on Friday without the aid of the construction crew, which was at Martha Furnace where six freight cars were off the track.

—We are requested to say that everybody is invited to attend the protracted meeting now in progress in the A. M. E. church. There are several persons already converted and a deep interest is shown.

—Mrs. Ross Bell, of Aaronsburg, died very suddenly on the evening of the 3d instant and was buried on the 6th. She had been a widow for five years and was 72 years old. Her maiden name was Margaret Brillhart.

—Willie Charles, the lad who was so seriously hurt on Monday evening on Spring street, remains in about the same condition. The lad is about seventeen years of age and has been a pupil at Prof. Furey's night school this winter.

—It is rumored that the Cambria Iron Company will make a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. on February 1st unless business improves within the next few weeks. Five thousand men are employed by the company.

—Miss Clara Campbell should be satisfied. When she alleged that Mr. Charles Arbuckle's refusal to marry her lacerated her affections to the extent of $100,000, the jury gave her $45,000, which is almost half as good as getting Mr. Arbuckle, after all.

—It was a colored preacher who said to his flock: "We have a collection to make this morning, and for de glory of Heaben, which ever one stole Mr. Jones' turkey las' Thanksgivin' don't put anything in the plate." The result was that every person came down with the rocks.

—Prof. Elden, the very learned Principal of the Lock Haven Normal School, went to his barn the other day and, to his utter surprise, found a hen and ten little chickens. Where they came from he know not. This will probably inspire him to prepare another lecture on the "Unknowableness of the Unknown."

—A telegram from Mifflintown, Juniata county, says that on Tuesday night the County Commissioners, at the instance of the sureties, had County Treasurer Copeland arrested for embezzlement. He was held under seven thousand dollars bail for his appearance at the February term of court. His exact indebtedness to the county and State is $7,800.

THE VOCALION ORGAN.

WHAT HIGH MUSICAL AUTHORITY SAYS OF THIS INTERESTING INSTRUMENT.

Since the concert in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening the Hamilton Vocalion Organ, then heard for the first time in the community, has been an interesting theme. We give a few, words of high endorsement of the instrument from leading musical authority only to show that the most competent musicans praise it in even stronger terms than were used by anyone in this community who recommended it.

First, we quote Arthur Sullivan, the well known and popular music composer:

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, New York, July 3, '85.
My Dear Hamilton:

I have played upon, and carefully examined your new musical instrument; the "Vocalion," to-day, and whilst the impression is fresh upon me, wish to write you a few lines to express my great gratification, and to congratulate you most heartily upon the successful accomplishment of the object you have spent so many years in striving to obtain.

It seems to me that you have achieved that which has been so earnestly desired by all interested in music, viz., an instrument which shall possess all the power and dignity of the organ, without the cumbersome and expensive aid of pipes, and in doing this, you have obtained a totally different tone from that of harmoniums and reed organs. I was particularly struck with the nobility and purity of the sound, and also with the great variety in the *timbre* which the instrument displayed. The stately organ diapson, the orchestral instrument, and even the human voice were thoroughly represented, and my firm conviction is that, either for accompaniment or solo work, your "Vocalion" has a magnificent future.

Yours, very sincerely,
ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

JAMES BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq.

The following endorsement must be such as not one person can take exception to, Franklin Institute being as all are aware, perfectly reliable in whatever it does:

PHILADELPHIA, October 30, 1885.

Report of the judges of the "Novelties" Exhibition of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, on the "Hamilton Vocalion."

The members of the committee beg to submit the following report:

The tone of the "Vocalion" is produced by full reeds, set in motion by forcing the air through them by means of a weighted reservoir, supplied by bellows. By various improvements in the construction of the reeds, and by the use of resonators of various forms and capacities, the quality of the tone is further modified, and its volume greatly augmented The construction of the instrument displays great ingenuity and fine workmanship; the arrangements of its parts are very compact, yet such that any part may be reached with facility for repair.

With respect to the musical value of the instrument, it cannot be too highly recommended. The nasal explosive quality, so usual in reed organs, is entirely obliterated, and the tone has the variety, fullness, roundness and purity of the pipe organ. It is the opinion of your committee, that the novel features displayed in the "Vocalion," in construction and in quality, power and variety of tone, make it a very valuable addition to the class of musical instruments to which it belongs, as a substitute for, and in some respect an improvement on the pipe organ. It is unanimously conceded that the merits of the "Vocalion" are deserving of special recognition, and we, therefore, recommend that the silver medal of the Franklin Institute be awarded the inventor, and we further beg to refer the subject to the Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute, with the recommendation that the "John Scott Legacy Medal and Premium" be also granted to him. H. A. Clarke, secretary; J. Viennot, Addison B. Burk, S. Stern, John A. Weidersheimer, W. S. Albrecht, Chas. M. Schmitz, Richard Zechwer, Rudolph Hering, Luther L. Cheney, Horace W. Sellers.

Our next authority, selected from others equally eminent, is Mr. Damrosch, leader of the Grand Opera of Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y.:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
NEW YORK, Oct. 9th, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR: After having examined the "Vocalion" I must express to you my great surprise at this remarkable instrument, for in Mr. Hamilton's invention the word "reed organ" is no longer synonymous with a tone both shallow and nasal. The voicing of your instrument is noteworthy; each stop has its characteristic quality; the flute is really flutelike and the clarionet preserves the peculiar wooden character of the original. Most remarkable is the close approach in sound to the pipe organs; many of these not being your equal in quality of tone. Last, but not least, the light, quick action and never varying accuracy of intonation deserve special mention. Wishing you all success, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
WALTER J. DAMROSCH.

High School Class Schedule.

For the term just commenced the following will be the class schedule in the High School:

Prof. Etters.		Prof. Johnstonbaugh.	
	A. M.		
B Physiology from	9,15 to 9,45	C Arithmetic	
Geometry from	9,45 to 10,15	C Grammar	
B Arithmetic from	10,15 to 10,45	Adv. Compos'n	
Adv Algebra from	10,45 to 11,30	A Algebra	
from	11,30 to 11,45	Spelling	
	P. M.		
Adv. Eng. History	from 1,30 to 2,00	B Grammar	
A Arithmetic	from 2,00 to 2,30	C Phys. Geog'y	
Adv. Science	from 2,30 to 3,00	A Grammar	
C History	from 3,00 to 3,30	B Algebra	
B History	from 3,30 to 4,00	A Philosophy	

Prof. Lieb will have the Latin classes in the morning—Advanced Latin from 9,45 to 10,15; A. Latin from 10.15 to 10.45.

B. and C. Bookkeeping classes twice a week.

—Mrs. James Huey, of Twelfth avenue, McKeesport, has fallen heir to a fortune of $500,000 through the death of her grandfather in Ireland, John Shovelin by name. He died in 1878. His attorney gives Mrs. Huey notice that through his death a fortune of £100,000 which would have been inherited by his daughter, the late Mrs. McVay, reverts to the heiress, who will at once proceed to look after it.

A Proviso Unconstitutional.

In deciding the case of the borough of Sewickley against Sholes, the Supreme Court has just declared unconstitutional the proviso clause of the act of May 14, 1874, entitled, "An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, and places of worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate, profit and institutions of purely public charity." After exempting various kinds of property embraced under the title, the act closed with the proviso that "all property, real or personal, other than that which is in actual use, for the purposes aforesaid, and from which any income or revenue is derived, shall be subject of taxation, except when exempted by law for State purposes."

The Supreme Court holds that this proviso is void because it is in conflict with the constitutional provision that "no bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title." Judge Green says: "Under this act everything is taxable except that which is exempt. So radical a change as this which subjects to taxation many kinds of property never before taxed must certainly be regarded as new legislation upon a subject of the gravest importance and therefore plainly within the constitutional requirements."

A Service Pension Bill.

The Union Veteran Legion has prepared a service pension bill that is meeting with general approval from the various encampments. The bill provides for placing on the pension rolls any officer or enlisted man who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States subsequent to the 4th day of March 1861, and prior to the 1st day of July 1866, and that all such persons shall receive a pension for the remainder of their lives at the rate per month of 1 cent for each day's service rendered, computing from the date of muster into the United States service to the date of honorable discharge. In conclusion the bill says: "This is intended as a service pension bill and as an addition to all invalid pensions which have been or may hereafter be granted for disability." The bill is, however, causing considerable comment among some Grand Army men, who claim that it places the Union Veteran Legion in a position antagonistic to the G. A. R.; that the pension bill prepared by the Pension committee of the latter organization covers all necessary pension legislation and that it is preposterous for so small an organization as the legion to expect congress to recognize it in such an important legislation.

Corn, Wheat and Oats.

The estimates of acreage, produce and value of corn, wheat and oats for each state and territory has been prepared for publication by the statistician of the department of agriculture. The area of corn harvested, excluding abandoned or worthless acreage, is 72,000,000 acres in round numbers; product, 1,456,000,000 bushels; value, $646,000,000. Area of wheat, 37,400,000 acres; product, 456,900,000 bushels; value, $309,000,000. Area of oats, nearly 26,000,000 acres; product, 659,000,000 bushels; value, $20,000,000. The reports of winter wheat do not show much decrease of area. In Texas there has been considerable increase, and a slight increase in some other states. The average decline appears to be between 1 and 2 per cent. In Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 99; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 98; Missouri, 99; Kansas, 98. Condition is affected somewhat by the dryness of the seed bed in the district that suffered from drought, delaying seeding, germination and growth. The later rains greatly improved the situation. The average of condition is 95, ranging in the principal states from 90 to 98. The condition of winter rye coincides very closely with that of wheat.

Letter List.

Following is a complete list of the letters remaining in the postoffice at Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, January 9, 1888:

Joseph Cook, S. C. Davis, Mrs. J. Davis, Bob Foster, Miss Nannie Hall, M. J. Kelley, Warren S. Krise, Hannah Elizabeth Maylon, Mrs. Bridget McGill, John Montgomery, Miss Maria Peathers, Marie I. Soudan, J. W. Tate, Mrs. Durnman, John M. Thompson, Miss Ellen Williams.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, P. M.

—The Philipsburg *Ledger* records that a young servant girl, named Sarah Jeffries, died on Tuesday January 3d, at the Potter House at that place, of typhoid fever. Her body was taken to her home near Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, by Undertaker Harry S. Stuart, on Wednesday, the 4th. The railroads refused to carry the body on account of possible contagion, and it was carried the entire distance, nearly 75 miles, in a hearse.

WINTER SPORTS.

THE FESTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AT THIS TIME OF YEAR.

Of course, there are sports through all the year. The average man, called a "sport," is not usually considered a very valuable member of the community. But without making sport of a much discussed subject, we turn from the summer sports of picnics, base ball and cool lemonade in the shade, and look at midwinter coasting in the moonlight.

Here a toboggan slide is altogether a superfluous quantity. People cannot avoid sliding and they can shoot down a hill at any time and in an infinite variety of styles. The great aim is, to get down no matter how it is done, and as a demonstration of this cold fact a boy skimmed down Lamb street hill yesterday on a barrel stave. The large sled, called a cutter, we are told is peculiar to Bellefonte. Some of them hold a baker's dozen (13) of people, not packed very tightly and the velocity and force with which they "scoot" along is a caution to the prudent. Here but few fancy, swanhead sleds are seen. They are neither comfortable nor safe; something strong and substantial is required.

The older people do not despise nor neglect coasting, but are as numerous as the youths at night. But the way they skim over the surface in sleighs is quite inspiring. For instance, it is worth looking at to see them sweep along that handsome boulevard—Allegheny street—and Mr. L. T. Munson makes the distance from High street to his house almost literally in "less than no time."

A rule almost without exception is that when there is fine sleighing the the weather is too cold to indulge in the sport except when covered heavily with buffalo robes. Hence, large sledding parties, packed in very tight, are the most enjoyable, and that one was of this kind a few nights ago when James Potter, Frank McCoy and others—among them General Hastings and wife—went out in the country to Mr. Allison's residence, not returning until 4 o'clock the next morning.

The above comprise the principal sports and everything has been favorable for them here this season.

—Newspaper writers have been wasting their ridicule, wit and logic during many years past, on the fashions in vogue among the ladies. The aim of such writers seems to be to do away with certain fashions which they consider either ridiculous or harmful, but we have not observed that their united efforts have produced any effect. Perhaps it is not intended that the ladies should heed. If the advice tendered should be followed the effect might be quite deplorable For, instance, if the large hat should be laid aside and should not occupy its accustomed place, on the lady's head directly in front of you in either church or theatre, an important subject for the wit of the paragrapher would disappear and the result would be less spicy reading. Then suppose that high heels, bustles, etc., should be disposed of and the ladies would be as plain in dress as a pipestem, would not the calamity be dreadful. Some newspaper columns would be blank and vacancy would seize a hundred newspaper intellects. Our advice always has been to permit the dear girls to continue to dress as they please. They are angels anyway you take them.

Death of Mrs. Lizzie Trenck.

Bellefonte and Lewistown papers are requested to copy the following from the Altoona *Tribune* of last Thursday: "The sad intelligence has just been received in this city of the sudden death of Mrs. Lizzie Trenck, widow of the late Dr. William Trenck, of Mankate, Minnesota. Mrs. Trenck was the oldest living daughter of Robert and J. E. McClellan, formerly of Lewistown. She was also the sister of Mrs. Henry T. McClellan of Thirteenth avenue, this city, to whom the mournful tidings came very unexpectedly, as through some delay of the mails, the news of her illness had failed to reach her."

—Oysters if their mouths can be kept shut will be good a long while. They are shipped to London and San Francisco with a wire band around them to keep the shells closed. The moment it opens the oyster is gone, unless it is in a feed bed. Oysters feed at regular intervals in their native element, twice a day. When they are out of water they naturally get their mouths open at the hour of still water when the tide turns. Wiring them keeps their mouths shut and they feed for a considerable time on the liquor in the shell. Arrangements are making to ship oysters to the different cities of the world, their mouths secured by wires.

—The very latest thing out in the way of stationery is an envelope of leather, which can be locked and sent through the mails without being tampered with by postoffice clerks. It will doubtless come into general use as a safe covering for lovers' epistles. The locked envelope is thus described: It is of leather—alligator skin or morocco. Upon the back of the envelope there is a tiny staple of gold or silver, over which fits snugly a link of similar material attached to the flap, and this is secured by a dainty little padlock with a Yale lock. Upon the face is an open pocket for the insertion of a card bearing the address and the necessary postage stamp. Two tiny keys accompany each envelope. Having furnished Phyllis with one of these Corydon may pour forth his heart's tenderest devotion to her upon paper, lock it up and send it on its way, rejoicing in the certainty that she only to whom it is directed will be able to scan its sacred pages. That the envelope will supply a want long felt for in the world of courtship cannot be doubted.

Two Grievances.

We believe it will be acknowledged that we do not have many grievances of our own to ventilate, but many complaints come from subscribers and if the columns of the REPUBLICAN can help them it will be done cheerfully. Here are two,

MR. JOHN BEEZER

has been made the victim of certain communications which tend to do him injury. If these communications were signed by a responsible person they would have some effect and Mr. Beezer could defend himself. But the communications bear no signature so Mr. Beezer's only resort is to give notice through the papers that if the identity of the party or parties is discovered they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Mr. Al. Moore has received such a communication respecting Mr. Beezer, Mr. McMillen was also the recipient of such an unsolicited favor, and the following is a copy of a note received by Mrs. C. Haas:

BELLEFONTE, JANUARY 10, 1888.

MRS. C. HAAS: You are hereby notified not to give John Beezer any more beer or you will suffer the penalty of the law. Be aware for we will watch you.

Now, if this note was signed Mrs. Haas would be compelled to give it some attention. Unsigned, it is of no effect at all. We have, previously, expressed our opinion of anonymous and unsigned communications and we will not repeat them. Mr. Beezer gives the parties warning that if they become known to him he will proceed legally against them So far as he is aware, no administrator or other such person has been appointed to look after his affairs, and he objects to such guardianship unless he knows the person.

The next case of complaint proceeds from

A POLICEMAN.

It appears that some of the b-boys (he said "dudes," but we dont like that term) have been making so much noise in town late at night as to disturb the slumbers of people who retire early and to the injury of people who are ill. Complaint has been made to them and they have been compelled to reprove the boys. Such reproof has not been heeded and the nuisance is continued. Personally, we do not object to singing or other such demonstration at night, but many persons do and their comfort must be considered. Now, if the boys are young gentlemen and are manly, as we hope they are, they will consider the feelings of others and will cease their midnight demonstrations. If they do not, the police will be compelled to proceed against them according to law. Let us hear no more such complaints.

—We are informed by a genteman who is well acquainted with Prof. Theo. C. Knauff, the organist who played the "Vocalion" so admirably in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, that he is connected with his father in the firm of Knauff & Son, in Philadelphia, the most extensive manufacturers of pipe organs in this State. He is a celebrated artist and was the principal organist on the grand organ exhibited during the Centennial Exhibition in the Quaker City. He is organist in a very large and wealthy church in Philadelphia. Mr. Knauff's father is more than 80 years of age, but is still actively engaged in business. His experience in supplying organs, wherever needed, throughout the State, has been perhaps, more extensive than that of any other individual. Fifty years ago he shipped an organ to this place on a canal boat and it was placed in the Episcopal church here, (the present Lutheran church building we believe,) Mr. Knauff coming here in a stage coach to direct the operation of putting the organ in position. The firm of Knauff & Son placed the present organ in the Great Island Presbyterian church at Lock Haven and has recently put organs in the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches in Lewistown. While here Prof. Knauff was entertained by Mr. J. A. Aikens and, though he was compelled to return to his home as soon as possible, very much enjoyed his brief visit.

—Someone who listened to a recent musical convention in Madisonburg was especially attracted by Master Wardie E. Beck, the smallest of Prof. Beck's boys. The lad is only seven years of age, but he can sing like a lark and play many instruments and is a very well behaved child. So the individual who heard Wardie Beck thus moralizes in the Millheim *Journal*: "If boys would spend their evenings at home more frequently and do less loafing in the stores and streets, they would likely find more time to improve their talents, be they what they may. We do not wish to be understood that all boys can be a phenomenon of art and skill, like Master Wardie E. Beck, but all could endeavor to increase their knowledge and work out their future welfare. Probably it may be well for the parents to give this subject a passing thought."

INSTANTLY KILLED.

The Frightful Accident in Lock Haven on Tuesday Night.

The Lock Haven *Express*, of Wednesday, relates the following particulars of a very distressing occurrence in that city:

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at the Lock Haven station of the Beech Creek railroad last night, which resulted in the death of John Brown, and the unfortunate man was hurried into eternity without a moment's warning. Mr. Brown had been working during the day in this city and in the evening was on his way to his home in Castanea when the accident occurred. As he was crossing the Beech Creek railroad track a special train, consisting of an engine and the Palace car, "Glenfield," came flying eastward with lightning speed. General George McGhee and other officials of the Fall Brook road were in the car and Mr. Brown, who was on the track, was struck by the engine and instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled, both legs and arms being broken, his neck broken and his skull crushed. The engineer of the train evidently did not see Mr. Brown as the speed of the train was not slackened nor the train stopped. The body was carried some distance before it was thrown off the cowcatcher.

THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Mader was notified of the death, and empaneled as a jury A. H. Strayer, Peter Fabel, James Myers, Henry Harvey, Richard Harvey and M. Wantz and proceeded to inquire into the cause of the death of the deceased. After hearing the evidence of those who witnessed the accident, the jury adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to render a verdict. To a representative of the *Express* Coroner Mader related this morning that a young man who stood near where Mr. Brown was about to cross the track warned him that the train was approaching. He paid no heed to the warning but hurriedly attempted to cross the track before the train arrived and was instantly killed. The deceased was a widower, and leaves four small children to mourn his death.

The funeral service over the remains will be held on Friday.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City, of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus sufaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Artificial Fuel Gas.

The experiments in the manufacture of fuel and water gas by the Loomis process have been so successful at the Disston plant, near Philadelphia, that the projectors felt justified in inviting a number of capitalists to witness a test the other day. The Philadelphia *Press* says everybody was surprised with what they saw, and thus describes the apparatus:

"It was simply an iron generator consisting of a few pipes and valves. Occasionally a man threw a few shovels full of bituminous "slack" into a round opening in the top, which did not appear to contain more heat than one would expect to find in a large cook stove. Without noise, confusion or dust, and but little dirt, and at an expenditure of fuel that seemed incredibly small when the result is considered, an immense volume of gas was generated and sent into the heating furnace."

Railroad Dividends.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. upon the stock of the company was declared. As this dividend indicates a very healthy financial condition of the company, it is presumed that in the near future substantial and elegant new depot buildings will be erected here. Speed the time.

—The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre county has taken $230,000 of insurance the past year. The officers of the company are: President, Frederick Kurtz; Vice President, S. J. Herring; Treasurer, Wm. Wolf; Secretary, D. F. Luse; Directors, Frederick Kurtz, Daniel Brumgard, Samuel Slack, H. C. Campbell, William McFarlane, H. E. Duck, J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, J. H. Musser, S. J. Herring and Samuel Gramley.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Departmen .

—Moonlight nights.

—Houses for rent are scarce.

—Genuine Winter weather is prevailing.

—The sidewalks are in a frightful condition.

—There was considerable coasting on Monday evening.

—Well, L. Q. C. Lamar has been confirmed to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

—The Vocalion was heard in the Reformed church on Sunday and Miss Fannie Twitmire sang in the choir.

—A very good place to go these evenings is the Methodist church, where meetings are in progress every night.

—The pensions just granted are to George Swisher, at Julian, and Mary A., mother of Thomas Mayes, at Roland.

—It was impossible to get a quorum of the borough council together on Monday evening, consequently there was no meeting.

—The rain and icy pavements combined kept many people at home on Sunday morning and the churches were only slimly attended.

—Rev. Mr. Noble has begun a series of protracted meetings in what is known as Ross' church, in Half Moon charge, near Guyer P. O. We hope the meetings may be successful.

—Mr. Bond Valentine remarks that Judge Furst, by his exact aim on Monday, retrieved his reputation as a marksman, which had suffered some by previous unsuccessful shots.

—George Mendenhall, a farmer living at Wolf Run, Lycoming county, went to Philadelphia a long time ago to visit for a week and since then has not been heard from. His relatives are anxious.

—Mr. George Bible, of the Lock Haven Normal School, is announced to give an entertainment in Centreville, Elk county, in the near future. In this connection, he is announced as the funniest man in existence.

—By the way, a very large amount of steam heat is escaping at the several places about town where connections are made with the main pipe. It is estimated that sufficient heat escapes at each place to heat a house. Should it not be remedied?

—The yard of the Clinton county jail is very small. The wall surrounding it is so low that a view into the yard can be obtained from house tops in the neighborhood. It is supposed that there will be a few people on the roofs when the hanging exhibition takes place.

—Talk of business! In Buenos Ayres, South America, is a bank with a paid up capital of $57,000,000 and deposits of $35,000,000, and a discount line of $60,000,000. The Aagentine Republic imports $50,000,000 a year, of which one-tenth only comes from the United States.

—One of the worst annoyances, says the Huntingdon *News*, to which people who drive through the country are obliged to submit is the silly dog that runs out and barks at the horses' heels. The same may be said of the silly dog that behaves in a similar manner in the town.

—A party of about twenty-eight persons, including Dr. H. K. Hoy, Miss Maitland, Miss Garman, Mr. Isaac Maitland and many young people went on Saturday evening to the home of Mr. Barnhart at Curtins Works. It was midnight when they returned to Bellefonte.

—We are sorry to know that Musician Chas. Nau has been ill for several weeks and his illness the past week was so severe as to compell his return home for rest. He is traveling with an opera troupe and expects to rejoin the company soon as his health will permit him to do so.

—The cars [works and the Methodist church at Dauphin, Dauphin county, where destroyed by fire last week, involving a loss of $80,000. Bellefonte has car works and also a Methodist church. The latter is in successful operation, but the former is not. Why not start up the car works?

—The sociable of the Reformed congregation will be held on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. Jared Harper. A committee of four ladies will make arrangements for it such as will ensure a successful entertainment. Everybody and their uncles, cousins and aunts invited.

—A Cincinnati man has a lead pencil which cost him $50. He borrowed it of an acquaintance and neglected to return it. The next time the two met they had a quarrel, brought on by the owner of the pencil asking for its return, and went from words to blows. The sequel was a suit and a fine.

—Jarius Packer, of Williamsport, was killed on the railroad in that city on Friday. He is a native of Howard, this county, and his remains will be brought to Howard this (Monday) afternoon for burial, the interment to be made immediately after the arrival of the afternoon train. His wife and family reside in Williamsport.

A DOUBLE INSTALLATION.

ALSO A CAMP FIRE THAT BURNED VERY BRIGHTLY.

On Saturday evening, according to appointment, many Bellefonters went to Milesburg to attend the double installation service of the officers of Geo. L. Potter Post and those of the Woman's Relief Corps of that place. The occasion proved to be a most pleasing and successful one. Boggs Hall was filled with those who had come to take part in and listen to the exercises.

Past Department Commander Austin Curtin opened the exercises by asking the choir to sing," My Country, 'tis of Thee." The choir was large and efficient, composed of Misses Florence and Ida Orris, Claudia and Mary Smith, Emma Stevens, Della Campbell, Josephine Reese, Fannie Neff, Lillie Shope, Vannie Poorman, Edie and Jennie Zimmerman, Mrs. Frank Adams, Mrs. James Heverly, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Zimmerman (organist), Prof. W. R. Leathers (violinist), John Zimmerman, William Wyland, Jasper Knarr, George Taylor, and W. H. Musser. The last mentioned was the leader.

The installation was conducted by Captain Curtin, assisted by S. H. Williams, of this place, as officer of the day

After this ceremony was concluded the Milesburg Band rendered that always inspiring selection, "Rally around the Flag," affording a pleasing interval previous to the installation of the officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 3, which immediately followed, with Mrs. Sade E. Clark, of Lock Haven, the installing officer, and S. H. Williams the officer of the day.

Mrs. Mary Crossmire was installed the President of the organization and afterwards delivered an inaugural address full of fine sentiment, easy wit and a flow of choice language. She closed by inviting Mrs. Thomas Donachy and Mrs. Jesse Stewart, of the Bellefonte W. R. C., to add their sentiments to her own, to which they responded in pleasing style.

THE CAMP FIRE

was lighted by Captain Curtin who applied the match to the combustible material and it at once sprang into a bright blaze, filling the hall with a glow of light and an agreeable heat. J. C. P. Jones, Past Commander of the Post, responded promptly when his name was mentioned and in his usual agreeable style added to the fire which was now burning briskly. The present Post Commander Henry Musser was the next speaker. His log was well seasoned and the way the sparks flew was an inspiration. S. H. Williams was slightly burned by a couple of them.

As it was really dangerous at this time to add any more of the same kind of material, Mrs. C. Zimmerman and Prof. W. R. Leathers delighted all present with instrumental music.

Mr. Cannon, of Tyrone, is quite famous for his success on such occasions and he well proved his reputation by singing a solo, one of those jolly, rollicking songs which provoke mirth irresistibly. He was so enthusiastically encored that he was compelled to respond with another equally good. Our friends, Comrades Fees and Donachy, of Bellefonte, were the next to add their logs to the fire, continuing the intense brightness of the fire and defying the advancing darkness of a moonless night.

The choir was again heard filling the room with melody.

Now, came Comrade Williams' turn. He had evidently done his best to secure the best log from the wood pile. The effect was quite startling. The audience had to laugh,—all but Comrade Musser, who had, you remember, caused a few sparks to burn Mr. Williams. Well, he received a double quantity in return, and knows just how it is himself. He was followed by Comrade Lee, of Unionville, and Rev. Mr. Bouse, of Milesburg.

The G. A. R. believes in music and was wonderfully fortunate on Saturday evening, the next selection being by Miss Emma Stevens, who is certainly one of the very best vocalists in the county, her voice being of unusually sweet quality. Miss Smith sustained the alto with the desired artistic effect. The title was, "Come, sit by me, mother." Prof. Leathers played the violin accompaniment.

The fire was not allowed to burn dimly, Rev. Mr. Ague, of Milesburg, demonstrating his ability to add to its liveliness and warmth. Mr. Cannon, Tyrone's contribution to the delectable affair, rendered in his highly comic style the song, "Miss Gruver kept a boarding house."

Mr. J. A. Fiedler, of this place, was called on and made the patriotic fires burn with an intenser glow. Then Comrade Hannah, of Howard Post, stepped boldly to the front, contributing his log.

Mrs. Zimmerman and Prof. Leathers awoke the echoes with very brilliant instrumental music.

Home talent, in the person of Comrade Thomas Wilson, of Milesburg Post, was heard in a most excellent address, sustaining the interest of the audience. His remarks were deeply interesting giving some new information in regard to the trials and vicissitudes of the Pennsylvania cavalry.

Soloist Cannon gave a serio-comic effect to the proceedings by delivering a Dutch sermon. Tumultuous applause followed this effort and he responded with a Dutch song.

A PRESENTATION

was the next item on the elaborate programme, the gift being a beautiful altar cloth from the W. R. C. to the Post. Mrs. Stonerode made the presentation address which was responded to by Captain Curtin.

The choir again rendered a fine selection of music and after a few remarks by others present the flames were once again permitted to subside.

It is estimated that two hundred persons were present, among them being about twenty-five from Bellefonte and representatives from Lock Haven, Unionville, Howard, State College, Tyrone and other places.

PERFECT VENTILATION.

THE ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENT AT THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Mr. Loveland, who represents the Smead-Ruttan system of heating and ventilation in use in the new school building, has been making occasional visits to this place to see not only that the machinery was put in but also that it works to the satisfaction of the school board and the company. On Friday he was here and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Messrs. John Moore, S. A. Stover, John P. Harris, D. F. Fortney and a member of the press met Mr. Loveland in the school building.

Mr. Loveland had with him a peculiar and extremely sensitive little piece of mechanism which accurately measures the velocity of the wind and which he used to test the quantity of warm air which is forced into the building in a certain time. The system impresses the observer as being more admirable the closer he observes it and the more thoroughly he becomes acquainted with it. Nothing seems to be left unprovided for. There is every device to regulate the ventilation. On Friday afternoon a sufficient quantity of warm air could be made to flow in to have thoroughly warmed the building in less than eleven minutes had that been necessary, and this did not test what could be done as there were only moderate fires in the furnace. Another regulation will furnish moderate heat and still another will give entrance to cold air instead of warm. Thus at will, the building can be kept at the exact temperature desired. But the heat is only one consideration, the air coming in being fresh air direct from out doors—heated, or otherwise, as desired. This seems of itself sufficient, but Mr. Loveland believes he can so arrange it that the building can be heated in five or six minutes.

The system takes advantage of two unalterable laws of nature—that warm air will rise and cold air will fall if they are permitted to do so, and all the cooler air and vitiated air descends and passes out as fast as the fresh air comes in. The arrangement includes the absolute forcing of all the bad air out-doors. It is not permitted to remain in the building.

This admirable arrangement extends to the basement or cellar and renders the closets, located there, absolutely free from all impurity, and the closest inspection and attention could not detect the faintest trace of bad odor about them. This is also on the plan of all the bad air being forced out-doors, and that this is constantly being done was abundantly proved by Mr. Loveland's delicate mechanism for testing it. Messrs. Stover and Harris went to even greater efforts than the others to prove to themselves that all was right. They descended, as it were, to the very depths of things, and the specimens of deodorized charcoal which they consigned to the fire in the furnace was the crowning proof.

All of our examination tended to convince us that the system is in every respect as perfect as it is possible to attain.

Additional Reasons.

The following three additional reasons for a new trial for Johnson have been filed:

Commonwealth vs. John Johnson: In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County. No. 5, Sept. Term, 1887.

And now, Jan. 13, 1888, on motion of Clough and Myers, counsel for the defendant, he (the defendant) is permitted to file the following additional reasons why a new trial should be granted in the above stated case:

1. Because, during the trial the jurors were permitted to mingle and converse with other men not jurors.
2. Because, during said trial said jurors were permitted to buy and read newspapers containing matter pertaining to the trial.
3. Because, during the trial several of the jurors not already mentioned were permitted to separate themselves from the jury without good cause, and without the permission of the court.

CLOUGH & MYERS,
Attorneys for def't.

Above reasons sworn to by W. H. Clough.

—Mr. S. Ellenberger, of near Loveville, has a natural wonder in his orchard in the shape of an apple tree which bears fifty-one bushels of apples in a single season. The tree was never grafted and yields the natural fruit. He is generous with his apples and presented to a representative of this paper some fine specimens of imported Baldwin apples.

—John Campbell, who is described as a very eccentric character, died at his home in Snyder township, Blair county, on Saturday. He was 88 years old.

AFTER THE TRIAL.

A Few Interesting Facts Told by "John of Lancaster."

On Thursday "John of Lancaster" visited Lock Haven and wrote a letter to the *Gazette and Bulletin* about that city in general with some special reference to the convicted murderers, Shaffer and Johnson, and a few interesting facts relating to them. We copy the following:

Sheriff Leahy was met in the Court House to-day and asked concerning his prisoners, Shaffer and Johnson.

"Shaffer is taking it very coolly and unconcerned," he said. "He is ready at any time to sit down and play a game of checkers with you."

"Do you keep a sharp watch over him?"

"I visit him three times a day look carefully through his cell. It is necessary to do this."

"Is it really necessary to keep him chained to the floor?"

"I think it is. Our jail is not very secure. And then one of the guards has has been removed. A prisoner could get out of our jail without much effort?"

"Does he chafe in his chains?"

"He does; he would like to have them removed. He said to me the other day that visitors came more to look at the chains than at him. 'Why,' said he, 'they have looked enough at that chain to wear a hole in the floor.'"

"How does Johnson get along?"

"He is very quiet. At first he was considerably cast down, but the prospect of getting a new trial has revived his spirits somewhat."

"The Klines. How are they getting along?"

"They have been somewhat despondent since the conviction of Shaffer and Johnson. They fear that their cases have been damaged."

Sheriff Leahy takes hold of his new duties quickly and will make an excellent officer, judging from his bearing for the short time that he has been in office. He is expecting to hear every day that the Governor has fixed the date for Shaffer's execution. When that document arrives he may be a little nervous for a short time, but he will soon recover his equanimity.

THE NEW TRIAL.

Public sentiment seems to favor a new trial for Johnson, and it need surprise no one if it is granted by Judge Mayer. The time for the argument has not yet been fixed, but it will probably take place within a month. In the meantime the attorneys for the prisoner, Messrs. Clough and Myers, are making preparations for the argument. The recent statement in the *Gazette and Bulletin* that its news agent had sold several copies to jurymen during the trial, caused quite a sensation here. Mr. Clough says that he will ask the court to have this fact filed as the fourteenth reason for asking for a new trial. It is the opinion of a majority of the members of the bar that there will be a new trial.

Mr. Clough was asked to-day if "in the event of a new trial being granted whether it would involve going over the same ground again."

"I expect it will," he replied.

"That would make it very expensive for Clinton county."

"Yes, it probably would, but it would be better to do that than have the man unfairly executed."

T. C. Hipple, Esq., whose eloquent, powerful and dramatic address to the jury had much to do with the verdict, has been confined to the house since the close of the trial. He became overheated in the court room, and on going out in the frosty atmosphere took a violent cold. He is reported better to-day by Mr. Hall, who is attending to his office, and he expects him out in a few days.

"Did you ever hear of such a verdict?" said Captain Chatham, who was found at the railroad station reading a religious tract. "It beats all ever I heard of. And then I just learned another curious thing in connection with it."

"What's that?"

"Over in Sugar Valley they are talking about raising money to build a monument at Logansville to perpetrate the memory of the noble twelve who found Johnson guilty!"

"Is that really a fact?"

"Juror Keller just told me so. The Sugar Valley people are very much elated over the verdict. They want to get rid of Johnson, and feel like honoring the jury with a monument. Did you ever hear of such a thing?"

—The sermon by Rev. J. O. Davis in the Episcopal church, Sunday morning, was an interesting one. On the subject of Miracles, which he discussed in relation to the beginning of miracles in Cana, he spoke of the four Greek words which have been translated into miracles—one meaning wonders, another signs another mighty works. He told what law is and also gave a definition to natural law as the sequence of the results from causes. Miracles are not necessarily the setting aside the laws of nature any more than the raising of one's arm is a contradiction to the law of gravitation. The law remains, but a new power has been infused into it. Thus a boat in the current of Niagara river will surely be whirled over the falls with greater swiftness than the fastest railroad train can move, but a pair of strong oars and strong arms to operate them can avert the calamity. Shall we say when the Creator of the world stood beside the body of Lazarus, then dead four days, that to raise him from the dead was in opposition to the law of nature? It was only the Saviour putting a new force into operation which accomplished the result.

BREAD IS KING.

THE MATERIAL PART OF THE CHRISTIAN TEACHING.

On Sunday evening Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, pastor of the Reformed church, chose for his text the petition of the Lord's prayer as given in St. Luke 11: 3, "Give us day by day our daily bread." From it he preached a sermon which was brilliant and powerful. Some people, he said, complain of the Christian religion that is not practical. This is a most gross misconception. He who miraculously fed the multitudes, attended the wedding in Cana and said be diligent in business was the most practical of teachers. We can never reach the needy with spiritual food if we do not first supply their bodily wants.

Bread stands for all that we need. We are not told to pray for luxuries—for silver or gold, for rich clothing and the material with which to make a grand display. The poor as well as the rich must pray for bread, for it is not within the power of either to procure it. The man who can build grand structures cannot make a single grain of wheat. We can modify or enrich the soil, but all chemists in the world with Liebig at their head cannot manufacture a particle. Then there are the heat and light and electricity—all of which are necessary to the developing of grain. So, we are entirely dependent on God for it. No convention of political economists can regulate the coming of dearth, the hurricane, the attacks of the Hessian fly or other agencies which may be destructive—God's mercy and grace is our only source of safety.

Pray for the needs of to-day—not to-morrow—for then we may be beyond need.

Our prayer should be one of common brotherhood—*our* daily bread. The capitalist has no right to think only of himself; and the laborer has no right to do that which shall take bread from his employer. The rich man cannot utter this prayer if he has refused aid or employment at living wages to those who apply to him.

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. Edgar Swartz is at present visiting his friends here.

Mr. L. T. Munson was a passenger on a departing train on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. H. Kuhn, of Linden Hall, spent about all of Thursday morning in town.

Miss Margaret Hamill, of Oak Hall Station, is a guest at the beautiful suburban home of Mrs. Ruben Valentine.

Mr. W. A. Bartley, after spending several weeks in town, returned on Monday to State College, to resume his school duties.

Mr. Howard Yerger delayed his return to State College, to resume his school duties, until Tuesday afternoon, going on the 2:30 train.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Montgomery, after several weeks spent in Philadelphia, have returned home. Their friends are pleased to welcome them back.

Mr. L. T. Munson and Mrs. McClellan of this place, were called to Philipsburg this week by the death of their mother who resided in the latter place.

Mrs. Jane Watkins died at Morrisdale Mines a few days ago. She was in the 92d years of her age. Though so aged her mental faculties were bright to the last.

Mr. George W. Dickey, postmaster at Houtzdale, and Rev. A. S. R. Richards, of the same place, who were in town last week, returned to their homes on Saturday.

Mr. George Valentine and family are now comfortably located in Orlando, Orange County, Florida, probably gathering oranges and enjoying a climate of perpetual summer.

James Kinsloe, night operator at East Tyrone, is in town to-day. Bellefonte ice has already upset him twice, but he likes Bellefonte all the same. He learned the art of telegraphy here.

Messrs. Hammon Sechler, D. F. Fortney and John Ardell, Jr., are now the trustees of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Sechler was chosen on Wednesday evening to take the place of the late Hon. Adam Hoy.

Misses Lula Harper and Lydia Harris came home on Monday from Lock Haven, where they spent several weeks with friends. We guess it is not every day that Lock Haven has the pleasure of entertaining such attractive young ladies.

—"Seek and ye shall find," are the words of inspiration. The inference usually drawn is that exactly what is sought shall be found. Perhaps, however, the thing found will be very much superior At least, when fire-clay was diligently sought for on the land northwest of Sandy Ridge, owned by Gen. W. H. Blair, of this place, a five-foot vein of coal was found. Of course, this find is much more satisfactory than the fire clay would have been, and the General has our congratulations. He should go on and dig deeper and pehaps find gold.

IN MEMORY OF

MRS. JANE E. NOLAN, THE MOTHER OF MRS. R. M. MAGEE.

At the time of the death of the lady to whose memory this sketch is devoted this paper made appropriate reference to it. Mrs. Nolan frequently visited her daughter, Mrs. Magee, here and was well known to many of our people. The memorial notice was prepared by a minister who was a friend of deceased.

Mrs. Jane E. Nolan, the subject of this sketch was born in Lewistown, Pa., January 8th, 1829, and died at "Hope Farm" on the Juniata river, six miles above Lewistown in Mifflin county, Pa., on the 8th of December, 1887, aged fifty-seven years and eleven months. She was the daughter of George Davis, of Lewistown. She was married to Rev. John Nolan in March, 1850, and immediately after her marriage she, with her husband, went to Wisconsin, where her entire life was spent except five years in Dubuque, Iowa, where her husband was principal of Lee Seminary. Mr. Nolan died suddenly of cholera at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 8th of August, 1866, it being his 39th birthday.

After his death she returned to Lewistown, Pa., and took charge of the Academy there. Subsequently, she moved with her four children—three of whom survive her—to the "Hope Farm," where she spent so peacefully the closing years of her life with her sons.

For a long time it had been her custom to spend a part of each year in Bellefonte, at the home of R. M. Magee, Esq., who is the husband of her only daughter Mary Hope, and to them and their children her presence seemed as a benediction. Here she spent the early part of the last year of her life. Having been a great sufferer for almost four years from neuritis or paralysis of the nerves, she became conscious that the end was approaching and desired to be taken home to Hope Farm, which was done some four months prior to her death. Here, "beside the river," she patiently waited the coming of the boatman. She was tenderly ministered unto by her sons and her youngest sister, Henrietta, and her daughter who was also with her at her death.

Mrs. Nolan's life was made beautiful by superior intellectual endowments, carefully developed in youth under the training of President Solomon Prettyman, of Wilmington (Del.) Female Seminary and further cultivated by the reading of the best books, and above all thoroughly brought under the influence of Divine grace.

She was converted in early life, became a member of the M. E. church, lived a constantly developing Christian, and died in the triumphant assurance of a glorious immortality.

Her funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. John J. Pierce, who took as a basis of his remarks the fourteenth chapter of the book of Job, from which he drew a touchingly beautiful discourse.

May it finally be said of those from whom a friend so esteemed has gone, as of her—"They are not, for God hath taken them."

G. D. P.

TYRONE, January, 1888.

Approaching Celebrations.

All the people of this country are much interested in the two celebrations to be held—one in 1889 and the other 1892—and there is very little time remaining in which to prepare for them. The necessary legislation should have been attended to last year.

The first celebration will be that of the one hundredth anniversary of the constitution of the United States. As the fifteen Spanish American Republics have, to a certain extent, taken the Constitution of the United States as a model, the bill provides that those Republics be invited to participate in the event. It is asked that $300,000 be appropriated to defray expenses.

Of course, in 1892, the discovery of this country must be celebrated; it being the 400th anniversary of that event. It is asked that the Government, by appropriate legislation, provide space for a World's Exposition and permanent exhibition of the three Americas, to be held in Washington City; space for a large number of buildings and also for a statue of Christopher Columbus. All the foreign nations are to be invited.

—On Tuesday morning seven persons in the house of Mr. Daniel Berkstresser, in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, narrowly escaped being burned to death. Mr. Berkstresser and his oldest daughter were away from home. About 1 o'clock Mrs. B. awoke to find the upper part of the house in flames. As soon as she could she took her two youngest children who were sleeping with her and rushed with them from the house. At the risk of her life she went back through the flames and aroused two other children and two nieces, who slept in another room. They were burned painfully though not seriously. The stairs fell in just after the last person had passed over them. Not an article of clothing was saved and the total loss is $3,500; insurance only $800.

DIED.

SMOYER.—In Boggs township, near Wallace's Run on January the 9th, 1888, Harvey James, infant son of Henry and Josephine Smoyer, aged 10 months and 1 day.